FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN STATEMENT 'SIGN OF SANER APPROACH'

LD122104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 May 82

[International Affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Reagan's recent speech has attracted considerable attention throughout the world. This is understandable, since for the first time since his election President Reagan has stated U.S. readiness to return to the negotiating table with the Soviet Union on questions of reducing strategic armaments. Moreover, the American Preisdent also referred to the date when the United States will be ready to resume Soviet-American talks, that is, the end of June. But unfortunately this U.S. agreement to negotiations is accompanied by certain other considerations, which are buried fairly deep in the text of the President's speech.

The speech contains a selection of routine accusations against the Soviet Union, which is reproached for every kind of sin including a lack of restraint as regards its behavior in the international arena.

On the other hand what is of more substance is the fact that in speaking about strategic armaments the American President for some reason or other refers exclusively to land-based strategic missiles, omitting the topic of strategic missiles deployed on submarines and those which are launched by means of aircraft. Indeed, it seems that the United States would like to exclude from the subjects for negotiation precisely these two latter components, which are being especially energetically developed in the American Armed Forces, though something else is not ruled out -- that is, that in offering to begin negotiations the American President is hiding something in his pocket, but it is not known whether or not he will bring it out of his pocket.

There is a further point which, of course, is attracting the attention of those people who have more or less attentively familiarized themselves with the American President's speech, that is the fact that President Reagan is, as it were, attempting to begin everything with a clean sheet, forgetting that there was SALT I treaty and not especially energetically returning to the SALT II treaty, which was incidentally not ratified by American legislative institutions.

But in view of the fact that the idea itself of negotiations on limiting strategic armaments and reducing strategic armaments has for a very long time now been on the agenda of world politics, this statement by Reagan may be appraised as a sign maybe of a saner approach to this problem. However, the proposals are complex and the proposals are beset, as I have been saying, by various reservations. They are being attentively studied. But knowing the firm desire of the Soviet Union for peace and the Soviet Union's determination to strive to achieve a limitation and curtailment of all types of armaments -- above all nuclear armaments -- we may scarcely have any doubts that the Soviet Union is ready for serious and businesslike talks, but, I repeat, serious and businesslike talks.

HAIG RENOUNCES PRINCIPLE OF ARMS EQUALITY

LD122000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 12 May 82

["Haig: Course Toward Renouncing the Principle of Equality" -- TASS headline; TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS -- On 11 May U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig made a lengthy statement to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which he tried to justify the present administration's policy on the reduction of strategic armaments.

Haig declared that the current U.S. administration "has steered America into a totally new area of arms control."

He made it plain that the current administration cannot accept the approach taken by previous U.S. administrations which have taken account -- admittedly to a greater or lesser extent -- of the elementary fact that any serious negotiations must be first and foremost a search for mutually acceptable solutions.

As Leslie Gelb, the New York TIMES commentator, noted, during the drafting of the latest U.S. proposals "administration experts were told that they should not even consider whether this or that plan is acceptable to Moscow."

In his statement Haig has revealed the U.S. stands on the issue of the reduction of nuclear weapons somewhat more openly than the U.S. President did in his recent speech in the town of Eureka. It is obvious from the statement by the U.S. Secretary of State that the U.S. administration is prepared to go very far in its attempts to break the existing strategic balance and to achieve unilateral military advantages.

The agreement on the reduction of strategic weapons, Haig said, should enable the U.S. to create and maintain sufficient military potential for "containing the USSR" and for implementing the U.S. national strategy.

Washington's interpretation of the "the containment" and of what "the U.S. national military strategy" represents is well known from previous statements by officials of the present administration who have openly advocated that the United States should attain military superiority over the USSR.

The Pentagon designs aim at achieving military superiority. The so-called "comprehensive military program" of the United States for the eighties provides for the further stepping-up of the strategic nuclear courses, for the stepping-up of the wide-scale production of the neutron and chemical weapons, and the equipping of the armed forces with new types of conventional armaments and military equipment.

Western observers have pointed out that in the American proposals on reduction of strategic armaments there is not even a mention of cruise missiles and strategic bombers. The latter, as we know, carry about two-thirds of the total megatonnage of the U.S. strategic triad [nuclear system]. Haig's promises, in reply to senators' questioning, to return "later" to the problem of U.S. strategic bombers should obviously be understood to mean that first of all Washington would like to upset the existing balance of forces in its own favor. But the USSR will not permit this.

Like a doctor who recommends people who wish to slim to get even fatter first and only then to adhere to a diet, Haig asserted that the success of talks on reducing armaments will depend on first of all building up U.S. strategic armaments to an unprecedentedly high level.

To judge by the latest statements by leaders of the U.S. administration, the principle of equality and identical security of the sides is unacceptable both to the U.S. President himself and to his entourage.

BEGLOV CRITICIZES U.S. SABOTEURS OF SALT

PM120959 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 May 82 p 3

[APN political observer Spartak Beglov article specially written for SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "Path to Nuclear isarmament"]

[Excerpts] Increasingly frequently now persons in the United States are recalling the mishaps that have befallen the SALT II treaty and are thinking again of this treaty's merits. Comments have been made recently in a spirit of rehabilitating the SALT II treaty by leading observers in a number of influential U.S. newspapers, by Senator Gary Hart, by Congressman Les Aspin and others.

As Les Aspin has stressed, it would be possible to achieve far more than a simple freezing of the present level of arms with this treaty.

Who is primarily to blame for the lost opportunities? Precisely those circles of U.S. strategists and politicians who do not like the idea that in the context of the understandings reached, the United States will have to recognize the need to treat the USSR as an equal. Washington officialdom is now retrospectively trying to justify the refusal to ratify the SALT-II treaty by references to the fact that the United States allegedly lags behind the USSR. But the treaty precisely ruled out advantages for any side. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated quite reasonably at the end of last year, from the moment of the signing of the SALT-II treaty in 1979, the Soviet Union has done nothing in the strategic arms sphere that might lead to a change in the approximate parity that has been established. The White House and Pentagon are well aware of this and yet are setting more and more new military programs in motion. Thus the double degree of U.S. ruling circles' responsibility stands out particularly sharply: responsibility both for sabotaging the SALT-II treaty and for a new nuclear arms race spiral.

As for the Soviet Union, our country consistently advocates the rapid resumption of the SALT talks so as to preserve everything positive contained in the SALT-II treaty and equally the genuine limitation and reduction of arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. What we need are calm and businesslike talks, not cheap propaganda.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES PARLIAMENTARIANS ON ARMS

PM130825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received an international parliamentarians' group on topical disarmament questions in the Kremlin on 4 May. The group comprises: (D.J. Rouch), member of the Canadian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee (delegation leader); L. Echeverria, former president of Mexico; J. Silkin, British member of Parliament and Labor Party defense and disarmament spokesman; I. Ibrahim, deputy speaker of the Nigerian Parliament's House of Representatives; and (N.K.P. Salve), deputy leader of the Indian National Congress-Indira Party's Parliamentary group.

During the talk the parliamentarians remarked that the aim of their visit to the USSR was to discuss questions of arms limitation and consolidating peace and the people's security on the eve of the coming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. In the present situation they consider the paramount tasks to be the complete cessation by all countries of the testing, development and production of all types of nuclear weapons and delivery facilities and the holding of talks to conclude a world arms reduction treaty.

V.V. Kuznetsov described to the parliamentarians the USSR's consistent struggle to consolidate peace, curb the arms race and limit and reduce arms to the point of universal and total disarmament. He stressed the great significance of the peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and in subsequent speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and drew attention to the proposal on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stocks of them until they are completely eliminated, which was submitted to the disarmament committee by the socialist countries.

The constructive Soviet initiatives, V.V. Kuznetsov said, convincingly demonstrate the peace-loving course of USSR foreign policy and persistence and purposefulness in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to radically improve the international situation. The USSR's steadfast striving to strengthen peace and international security is attested by the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world," which was adopted on L.I. Brezhnev's initiative.

During the talk serious concern was expressed at the worsening of the international situation. In this context it was noted that the parliamentarians, together with all the political forces advocating peace and international cooperation, can and must actively promote the adoption of effective measures to limit arms and consolidate world peace.

Participating in the talk were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, A.S. Chernyayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and other officials.

SOLTAN VIEWS U.S., USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD121508 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has never initiated an arms race, including a race in nuclear armaments. The Soviet Union has never spent on defense a single ruble beyond what is absolutely necessary to guarantee its own security and that of its allies. The same can be said about the future. As Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly stated, we see the future not as a period of an unbridled stockpiling of weapons but as a period of reaching sound agreements to lower the levels of military confrontation. There exists a certain positive experience in the field. Suffice it to mention the Soviet-American agreement on some measures of limiting strategic arms known as the SALT I treaty or the treaty on reducing antimissile defenses and finally the SALT II treaty, a document already signed yet not ratified through the fault of the United States. All those documents were important moves toward curbing the race in nuclear arms. Yet under the present administration in Washington the process of further negotiations has been broken off. The United States has begun to develop new types of weapons of mass annihilation -- nuclear, neutron, chemical -- to update vehicles to deliver such weapons.

Largely due to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, the Soviet-American dialogue on limiting nuclear arms in Europe was eventually resumed. The Soviet delegation offered a concrete plan from reducing nuclear missiles in Europe by two-thirds to the complete elimination of the nuclear arsenals on the continent. To promote agreement the Soviet Union introduced unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European regions. It even expressed preparedness to reduce some number of its missiles in the regions. Yet the United States still avoids discussing the Soviet proposals in real earnest. Instead it makes absurd demands that the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally, demands that Washington officials mockingly call a zero option. The United States offers a similar pattern with regard to strategic nuclear armaments.

After 1 and 1/2 years of delays the American President has at last announced that he agrees to discuss the matter with the Soviet Union. Yet even persons inexperienced in military affairs have noticed at once that the United States is still guided by the same obsession to secure unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the security of the Soviet Union. The Soviet position on this is absolutely clear: We want the SALT process to continue on the basis of the positive experience in the field already gained. The Soviet Union is prepared to agree to a considerable reduction in strategic nuclear weapons. Yet in the process the existing balance of forces should be maintained, and the principle of equality and equal security should be observed. The Soviet Union won't accept any agreement which could give the United States an opportunity to obtain unilateral advantages. And no one should have any illusions on this score.

GORSHKOV ON U.S. NAVY, SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

AU111819 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 May 82 p 4

[APN correspondent's interview with Sergey Gorshkov, USSR admiral and commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, at the request of the NARODNA ARMIYA editorial board -- time, place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: The U.S. ruling circles and the ruling circles of the other NATO member-countries are trying to disrupt the military-strategic balance existing between the USSR and the United States, between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization. Can you tell us something about the role the United States assigns to the Navy to achieve this goal?

Answer: We can say that the United States is assigning the chief role in implementing the global hegemonist aspirations of American imperialism to the Navy. The present U.S. administration is trying to achieve U.S. world domination in all seas and oceans precisely for this purpose. There are numerous facts to confirm this assertion. The main fact in this respect is the new U.S. "naval strategy," namely the drastic increase of naval forces and the expansion of their sphere of actions. This was once more confirmed in an interview given by U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman to the Finnish daily UUSI SUOMI. He unmistakably declared that the present U.S. administration intends to build a "large navy which should be capable of easily operating in various parts of the world at the same time -- in the Far and Middle East, in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the North and South Atlantic, as well as in the Mediterranean and in the Caribbean, in the eastern areas of the Pacific, as well as throughout all maritime routes used to transport oil around the African Continent." This hegemonist goal is justified by the groundless allegations about a "Soviet military threat." Lehman stated in this connection: "The United States must be prepared to wage a war on the seas against the Soviet Union in all parts of the globe."

In order to implement its plans, the Reagan administration intends to spend 38 percent of its entire gigantic military budget on the naval forces, which is considerably more than the amount planned for the Air Force and for the ground forces. The U.S. administation is planning by 1989 to build a Navy consisting of 600 basic vessels (as compared to 450 existing ones).

The world public is well aware of the fact that the Soviet Union has a sufficient quantity of missile carriers, including the most recent types. The USSR, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, once proposed that the construction of the Trident navy missile system in the United States and the equivalent system in the Soviet Union should both be banned. This proposal was not accepted. However, as a result, the Americans built their Ohio submarine equipped with Trident-1 missiles. Hence, an equivalent Typhoon system was built in the Soviet Union. Now, to whose advantage is all this?

Among the numerous peace initiatives launched by the Soviet Union, I would like to mention just one -- the proposal on the mutual restriction of naval actions and, in particular, the proposal to reach an agreement for the withdrawal of the missile-carrying submarines of both countries from their present vast patrolling areas and for restrictions on their navigation to mutually agreed-upon limits. At the same time, the readiness was expressed on our side to discuss the question of taking measures of mutual trust in the seas and oceans and in particular in those areas where the busiest maritime routes cross each other so that the major part of the world's oceans may become a zone of peace in the nearest future.

The implementation of such proposals would not only be to the advantage of the USSR and of the United States in consolidating their own security and creating more favorable conditions for the settlement of numerous acute problems, but all other countries would also take advantage of this, thus creating the opportunity to solve their own problems under circumstances of a more stable international atmosphere. In my opinion, this is the "secret" of the wide support given to the Soviet proposals by the progressive world public and by statesmen and politicians in many countries.

PRAVDA VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PM121427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "To Avert the Threat"]

[Excerpt] Socialism's foreign policy has an incomparable advantage over imperialism: It is supported by the vast majority of mankind. No foreign policy document of recent decades has elicited such a profound response in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people as the Soviet peace program. No foreign policy proposals of recent times have elicited such a vociferous international response as the initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and in his subsequent speeches.

The first months of 1982 have been marked by a new upsurge of the antiwar and antimissile movement. It is rolling irrepressibly across countries and continents, increasing in numbers and becoming a political factor. Its moral authority is growing steadily. Its forms of struggle against the threat of war are continuously being updated and improved.

Huge masses of demonstrators are taking to the streets of cities in West European countries, the United States, Japan and Canada. "We will not die for dollar kings!" "Dialogue and talks, not arms!" -- this is the leitmotiv of these demonstrations. Their participants are becoming increasingly clearly aware of their ability to thwart the American nuclear missile threat which hangs over Europe and, consequently, the whole world. The week of action for security and cooperation in Europe, which is currently being held following a WPC appeal, is marked by the high intensity of antiwar demonstrations.

More and more public, political and religious organizations are joining in the struggle. Millions of people are signing appeals like the Krefeld appeal in the FRG -- "Nuclear death threatens us all. No nuclear missiles in Europe!" In Japan during the first 2 months of this year alone, 860 local government organs -- almost one-fourth of all those in the country -- including 33 out of 47 prefecture assemblies, approved resolutions and declarations demanding the rejection and total prohibition of nuclear weapons. Thousands of members of the "Australians for Nuclear Disarmament" movement took to the streets of Sydney and Melbourne to demand the curbing of Washington's militarist policy. Some 77 percent of people polled in a major Canadian city -- Toronto -- advocated nuclear disarmament. It is thus a question of mass national campaigns.

But probably this spring's most noteworthy phenomenon is the growing scope of the antiwar and antimissile movement in the citadel of the instigators of military adventurers. Henri Nannen, publisher of the West German magazine STERN, remarked in this connection: "Fortunately, not all Americans are called Reagan or Weinberger."

Some 190 legislators in both U.S. bourgeois parties have already supported the draft resolution submitted to Congress urging the United States and the USSR to reach agreement on freezing nuclear weapons arsenals and on their subsequent reduction by both sides. Tens of thousands of petitions supporting demands for the arms race to be curbed are being sent by voters to American senators.

This spring a phenomenon previously unknown in the United States is to be seen in that country: The antiwar, antimissile movement is gaining momentum even in those states, like South Dakota, for example, which are considered a traditional haunt of archconservatives. The voter is starting to think. And this is dangerous for the powers that be, for the midterm elections to Congress are due this fall.

In this situation "weathercocks" are appearing in the U.S. political arena.

Politicians who quite recently found it hard to utter the word "peace" now suddenly declare: "...I can say just one thing to those who protest nuclear war -- I am with you...." But the producers of such vaudevilles forget one thing: People less and less take things on trust; they judge according to deeds.

Despite all the tricks of the "party of war," a broad worldwide coalition is taking shape against the nuclear threat.

Nevertheless, the defenders of peace have not the slightest ground for complacency. The flames of military conflict have now been kindled in one more part of the planet, this time in the South Atlantic. The same sinister figures are visible against the background of this glow. Washington has cast aside the false mask of "mediation." Having given London all possible support in unleashing the adventure, the U.S. powers that be are hastening to take advantage of the situation to establish the Pentagon's boot at the "gateway to Antarctica."

The battle for world peace is continuing. The struggle of peace-loving forces is entering a new, higher stage, but this struggle still has to be won. A barrier must be erected in the path of imperialism's most aggressive forces -- a barrier which will reliably guarantee man's greatest right -- the right to life.

The communist and workers parties are in the vanguard of this battle. As always, proletarian solidarity is their mighty weapon.

The CPSU, the Soviet state and our great multinational motherland are waging an indefatigable battle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war together with all peace-loving forces. "We cannot relax this struggle for a single day," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "and we will wage it until the danger is pushed back and lasting peace is ensured."

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL AT MBFR TALKS

LD130744 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 13 May 82

["Appeal to Reason" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May TASS -- PRAVDA, dwelling in its commentary today on support in the states of the socialist community for the new Soviet initiatives aimed at removing the nuclear treat, writes:

"Our friends note that the Soviet proposals are not a request of the weak but a call by the strong to preserve peace, a call for an active struggle against the threat of a nuclear-missile war. The sources of this confidence are in the growth of socialism's might and prestige, which enables the fraternal countries, by acting in a united front, still more firmly to uphold the positions of humanism in the international arena and consistently conduct the peace drive against the arms race, for peace socialist countries jointly come forward with important initiatives," writes the author of the commentary, Leonid Chausov. "Thus, at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia tabled a draft agreement containing everything necessary to start lowering in practice the level of military confrontation in the centre of the continent".

"The West is not in a hurry to give a reply to these initiatives, evading even a discussion of them and putting forward far-fetched 'pre-conditions'. Such an approach is particularly dangerous now in the period of the aggravation of the international situation through the fault of U.S. imperialism," the author emphasizes.

"To heed the voice of reason and goodwill and to discuss in earnest the initiatives of the USSR and its allies at the table of negotiations is what socialist countries call for," PRAVDA's commentary says.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON PCI, OTHER ISSUES

PM121245 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 8 May 82 p 3

[Sandro Viola 7 May interview in Moscow with Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee International Section: "Berlinguer, You Were Wrong"]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 7 May -- It was no accident that during our conversation, as we discussed the decisions to be adopted for the "food program" by the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, Zagladin used the word "reform." Zagladin has a good knowledge of French (the language which we used) and it would surprise me if he used the term "reform" (a word which the Soviet leaders abhor) without realizing it. He subsequently expunged it from the text of the interview, but it continued to ring in my ears and also remained on my tape, and that is why I indicate it to readers. This is the interview:

[Question] Mr Zagladin, the next two party plenums will be devoted to economic matters: the so-called "food program" and the "improvement of the management of the economy." However, the party has been talking about improving management for years (perhaps 20 years) and it was back in 1979 that Brezhnev first raised the alarm over the food situation. Must one therefore conclude that yet again the Central Committee will merely appeal for a qualitative leap forward, without taking any specific decisions? In any case, what is your starting point: food shortages or the problems of economic management?

[Answer] We will start with the plenum on the "food program" and you will see that very important decisions will be taken. In the past 2 years we have already had three plenums devoted to agriculture, but the next one will -- I promise you -- constitute a milestone. An important milestone. I infer from your question that you are wondering whether there will be minor changes or a reform. Well, my answer is that quite simply at the present stage it is a case of making a choice, of choosing among the results which the country really needs. I would add that in preparing for the plenum a very careful examination has been made not only of the present state of things in the USSR but also of the agricultural experience of other socialist countries -- principally Hungary, but also Bulgaria and the GDR.

[Question] I see. But with regard to the Soviet economy, it is a matter of seeing whether -- aside from any technical production measures that may be taken -- there will in the future be any organizational and management changes, a lessening of political and administrative interference in management.

[Answer] Our economic system is now in a transitional phase. In the past 20 years we have developed our production capacity to such an extent that the old management methods now need to be changed. To answer your questions, I would say that we need to introduce a new kind of economic organization, characterized by a more productive than organizational profile. Hence the need to find new methods of management based on production incentives. But it is not easy to find (as we are trying to) new methods to stimulate production because we are still confronted with technical and psychological obstacles. Comrade Brezhnev has spoken many times, for instance, about the existence of psychological impediments, in other words the inertia of people who have gotten used to the idea that what counts is quantity, not quality, expansion, not efficiency. In other words, our real problem is how we can now effectively use the huge resources now available to us.

[Question] But specifically with regard to agriculture, what do you intend to do to extricate yourselves from your present serious difficulties?

[Answer] I would say that the first task is to succeed in developing (which we have not yet done) a technological and scientific transformation that will enable us to deal with natural adversities. But we also intend to modify the economic methods of agricultural management so as to reduce the influence of administrative interventions this time.

[Question] Since we are talking about the Soviet system and its functioning, I would like to move on right away to your polemic with the PCI, in which there were severe criticisms on the Italian side precisely of the fundamental issues of life in the Soviet Union. What has happened between you and the PCI?

[Answer] We all know what has happened in recent months. Some differences, contradictions, existed between our parties and for this very reason a discussion of various political and theoretical issues had been going on for a long time. Now if you want my opinion, I will tell you what actually happened after 13 December and the announcement of the state of emergency in Poland. By adopting the stance that they did against us, the Italian Communists made a mistake -- perhaps the biggest mistake in their party's history.

As for our response, it was made known in the PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST articles. Nevertheless, despite the exacerbation of the differences, we still consider the PCI a major communist party, a fraternal party which wages its battle under difficult international conditions and which faces many problems on the domestic plane. We therefore feel solidarity with the battle being waged by the PCI against the deployment of the new missiles in Italy and consider ourselves its allies in the peace struggle ...

"Allies for Peace"

[Question] So, there is no rupture....

[Answer] No. A considerable number of problems exist between us but the Soviet party does not want to continue the polemic. Of course, if there are further attacks on the CPSU, the USSR or real socialism, then -- let this be clear -- we will respond....

[Question] But what is the present state of your relations?

[Answer] Our relations are going ahead. A Leningrad delegation recently visited Milan as guests of the PCI and we will, as always, attend the L'UNITA festival....

[Question] The general opinion is that no major opposition to the criticisms of the USSR, no real pro-Soviet faction, has emerged within the PCI. How do you explain that?

[Answer] This is a question that should be put to the Italian comrades. I would just like to say this: There is a lot of talk about the principle of independence and non-interference in the affairs of other communist parties; well, I confirm to you that we remain loyal to this principle. In fact it is sometimes forgotten that it was we, at our 20th congress, who formulated the principle of noninterference. Until then the Italian comrades had never formulated such principles....

[Question] Let us talk about China now. I have met with your sinologists at the Far East Institute and they tell me that there is nothing new either in China or in Sino-Soviet relations. But I have the impression that they are somewhat behind the present situation and that in fact something is happening in Moscow-Beijing relations.

[Answer] I believe that there are no periods when everything stagnates, when nothing happens. And this applies to China too. There are many changes within the country -- for instance, a new constitution which definitively reasserts the socialist option. This is a positive factor.

Moreover, the attempt to improve the population's living standards, to create more democratic forms of life, confirms a positive trend. Furthermore, since there are no clear-cut separations between the country's domestic and foreign policy, I hope that the changes for the better that have recently occurred in China will eventually be reflected in their foreign policy, too.

Something is in fact moving forward within the framework of our relations. Chinese sporting teams have visited Moscow after a long absence; some of their economists have visited our State Planning Committee; Professor Tikhvinskiy, chief of our (Foreign Ministry) Diplomatic Academy [title as published], recently visited Beijing; and we have also signed new trade and river navigation agreements.

Apart from this, as you know, there was Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent, with its offer to normalize relations. Now all we can do is wait and see. In any case, one must not be in a hurry in politics. Especially not with China -- a country which always moves slowly....

[Question] Let us move on to Poland and the international climate following Jaruzelski's coup. The impression is that, like it or not, the worst is over for you. The West, which wanted to "punish" the USSR for events in Poland, has virtually shelved the "file." The other day in Paris you renewed the accords for the purchase of U.S. corn, Washington is ready for strategic arms talks and there is talk of a Reagan-Brezhnev summit meeting.

[Answer] I would not say that the difficulties have been entirely resolved because there are still outside pressures on Poland and the USSR. But it is true, however, that these pressures have diminished....

[Question] From this viewpoint you certainly cannot complain about Western Europe. It was the Europeans -- principally Chancellor Schmidt -- who strove to cool the incandescent climate that was created....

[Answer] Undoubtedly some European countries did play a moderating role in the crisis that followed 13 December. But my opinion is that the most important element in this start to a normalization are the results achieved by the Polish leadership. Jaruzelski is trying to regain hold of the situation and trying to resolve the pending problems. These problems are certainly still numerous but are already fewer than 4 months ago. I repeat: Western Europe has played a positive role. But why? For the simple reason that the Europeans are very well aware that they are an interested party, inasmuch as Poland's destabilization would have constituted a threat to the whole of Europe.

[Question] What about Schmidt's role...?

[Answer] I would rather not assign grades to the various European governments. What I can tell you, however, is that we in Moscow were unpleasantly surprised by Italy's vacillating stance, especially if we compare this attitude to Germany's. And we regret this, because Italy is a country with which we have begun major economic exchanges, with which we have broad cultural cooperation and with which we intended to increase our political cooperation more and more. But unfortunately our hopes have been dashed....

[Question] Mr Zagladin, I would like to know, with regard to Poland, how you feel about a soldier acceding to the leadership of a socialist country. How could it fail to worry you?

[Answer] Well, under those circumstances, it was a necessity. Subsequently Comrade Jaruzelski will do what he considers most suitable....

Tragic Necessity

[Question] Do you mean that they will return to their barracks?

[Answer] Who knows...? Anyway, I repeat, as Jaruzelski himself has said, that 13 December was a tragic necessity.

[Question] My impression is that the Reagan administration has recently demonstrated a very balanced attitude and a desire for dialogue with the USSR which were lacking in the first months of the administration. Do you agree?

[Answer] Russian peasants say that they believe only what they can actually touch. Certainly, we have witnessed some changes -- but more in public opinion and in certain sectors of the political world than in the U.S. administration. Do not forget that it was we, not the Americans, who first proposed a summit meeting. If we now indicate October as a suitable date, it is because we believe that the intervening months will be needed to prepare properly for the meeting....

[Question] What do you believe will be the main topics of a Russian-U.S. summit meeting in this phase, which many people are calling the "new cold war?"

[Answer] Well, there is a really central issue, that is, disarmament, SALT or START (The name does not matter) negotiations on strategic missiles limitation. Indeed, the main problem is still the same -- to defuse the threat of war which, let us remember, is linked primarily to the nuclear arms race.

'BRIGHT HORIZON' NATO NORTH SEA EXERCISES BEGIN

LD121250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Major NATO naval exercises codenamed Bright Horizon have started in the North Sea. Warships and aircraft from the Netherlands, Britain, Norway, the FRG and Denmark, and also more than 2,000 servicemen from these states are taking part. The exercises will continue until 20 May. Attention is drawn by the fact that the bosses of the North Atlantic bloc are obviously trying to turn the North Sea into an arena for demonstrating its military might. Hardly has one lot of exercises ended than another begins. The Bright Horizon exercises were preceded by exercises codenamed Bold Game, held off the Danish coast for 3 weeks. It is quite clear that such feverish militaristic activity serves to step up tension in Europe.

REPORTAGE ON RELIGIOUS ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCE

Graham Speech

LD112012 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS -- "Our common enemy today is the threat of impending nuclear destruction. Policies which constantly take nations to the brink of nuclear war must be rejected," said Billy Graham, a prominent preacher-evangelist from the United States. He was speaking today in a discussion held within the framework of the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe. The conference which opened in Moscow on Monday is attended by representatives of all major religions and religious organisations from about 100 countries.

"There is no doubt that the world is facing the most critical moment since the beginning of human history. Never before has humanity held in its hands such awesome weapons of mass destruction -- weapons which could destroy life on this planet within a matter of hours."

For a major part of his speech Billy Graham pondered on the ways of the world and humanity. He described the arms race as a tragic phenomenon of the present days. "I include here the whole scope of modern weapons which are able to destroy life -- conventional, biochemical and nuclear weapons. I am not a pacifist, nor am I for unilateral disarmament. But the unchecked production of weapons of mass destruction by the nations of the world is a mindless fever which threatens to consume our world and destroy the sacred gift of life." Each Christian, the American preacher stressed, is responsible for peace, and should work for peace and against nuclear war.

Religious figures who consider life sacred should never forget about their special responsibility for peace and the prohibition of the weapons of mass destruction.

"The quantum leap in technology," Billy Graham said, "has resulted in a quantum leap in our ability to destroy our entire planet. Every thinking man knows that if we cannot soon find a way to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe we may be writing the obituary of much of humanity. The whole human race sits under a nuclear Sword of Damocles, not knowing when someone will push the button or give the order that will destroy much of the planet."

The preacher recalled that in the past wars have inevitably brought untold suffering and misery in their wake, but their destruction was always limited to the areas of direct conflict. "Today, however, there is no geographical limitation on the destruction wrought by nuclear war, and the same must be said as well about biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, the development, production and deployment of which must also cause us grave concern."

A nuclear war, the speaker said, would inevitably affect every nation and every individual, either directly or indirectly. Incalculable numbers of people would be killed instantly, and medical help for those who survived would be almost non-existent. Radio-active fallout would not only kill or seriously injure vast numbers far beyond the range of nuclear blasts, but could poison the oceans, water supplies and agricultural land to such a degree that mass starvation would be the inevitable result.

Speaking about the tasks of religious figures, Billy Graham said: "Let us urge the nations and leaders of our world to a new and radical commitment to peace and justice."

He explained that today, not only the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, but every nation on earth should do everything to ward off the threat of impending nuclear destruction. "May all of us, whether we are from large or small nations, do all we can to save the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe."

Pope's Message

LD121140 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS -- A message from Pope John Paul II to Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia was read out today at the world conference of "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" under way in Moscow.

The message said: The sending of two representatives of our secretariat for the promotion of Christian unity as our observers to the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe has given me an opportunity for expressing to Your Holiness again my firm desire to cooperate with your church in all fields, in which genuine devotion to ressurected Christ and His Gospel can and must be displayed by the Christians of the modern world. We believe that only unfailing faith in man and the good word from Him who alone offers us the hope of survival can help people and nations to acquire the understanding of their personal and public lives and display true brotherhood, the guarantor of peace, throughout the world.

With this hope and being united in prayer with Your Holiness, I express to you again my brotherly love.

USSR ABSTENTION ON FALKLANDS AT UN EXPLAINED

PY122006 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 11 May 82

[From the "Talking to You" feature with Vyacheslav Rostovtsev answering letters from listeners]

[Text] A few days ago we received a letter from the Argentine listener, (Jose Mario Pardo). The letter says: I would like you to explain to me why the Soviet Union abstained and did not veto the UN resolution demanding that Argentina withdraw its troops from the Malvinas, knowing that the islands historically belong to us and were only being occupied by the English by force despite the unsuccessful negotiations carried out by our country up to this time. I would like you to send me the answer by mail after reading it in your program "Talking to You," a prestigious program because of its truthfulness, above all, regarding questions asked even if they are against the Soviet Union.

First of all we would like to thank you, (Jose Mario Pardo), for your opinion of our program. We have already mailed you the written answer to the letter we have just read. Let us now listen to the opinion of the commentator on the question of the Argentine listener.

[Begin Rostovtsev recording in Russian fading into Spanish translation read by announcer] Our listeners probably recall -- says Vyacheslav Rostovtsev -- that the UN Security Council decision regarding the Anglo-Argentine conflict requested the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Falkland/Malvinas Islands and the beginning of a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Had the Soviet Union opposed this decision, there would have been an impression that we are against the use of peaceful means for solving this conflict. But this is not so. The conflict in the South Atlantic, as proven by events, goes beyond the bilateral relations between Argentina and Great Britain. The debate in the UN Security Council and the OAS was not a casual one, several countries also established their position.

The Soviet Union forcusses on this conflict based on the principles of its foreign policy. First, the Falkland/Malvinas Islands must be decolonized, including the other dependent territories. This will fully comply with the resolutions approved by the United Nations. Second, any conflict, no matter how complicated, must be solved by peaceful means and not by force.

This policy was reiterated by Leonid Brezhnev during the official visit of the Nicaraguan delegation to Moscow. Regarding the conflicts in the Western Hemisphere and in other parts of the world, Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union follows the principles on which its policies are based: Extinguish the current centers of tension and eliminate new ones; prevent interference in the internal affairs of other states and people; and resolve conflicts by peaceful means through negotiations. If listeners, including (Jose Mario Pardo), have other questions on this matter, I will be glad to answer them.

RPP CRITICIZES NUCLEAR ARMS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY130619 Moscow Radio and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic is causing an ever-increasing concern to the international community, especially due to the fact that the British Navy, in its punitive expansion, has not hesitated to carry nuclear missiles. The analysts wonder: Are the current British leaders thinking of starting a so-called limited nuclear war in the South Atlantic? Doesn't the mere presence of such arms on the British Navy vessels represent a nuclear blackmail against Argentina?

These questions have their grounds. In effect, who would believe that Great Britain's powerful and modern ships and planes would be used against a nonaligned country?

[Words indistinct] satellites -- another invention of the military technology which was developed by the [word indistinct] totalitarian circles with the objective of intimidating Eastern Europe -- for the time being are being used in the South Atlantic. This has not prevented the U.S. and British press from once again suggesting that it is possible to use tactical nuclear arms in some peripheral areas of the Third World.

Let us recall that the Pentagon, at the time, was determined to drop atomic bombs during the course of its aggressive wars and in Vietnam. There is no harm in also recalling the Pentagon's position regarding a restricted nuclear war fully shared by the current Tory Government.

We cannot disregard the United States and its totalitarian allies' reluctance to agree not to be the first in using nuclear arms. The presence of nuclear arms in the British aggressor fleet in the South Atlantic also draws our attention. This represents a flagrant violation of the Tlatelolco Treaty according to which the entire Latin American Continent was proclaimed a nuclear-free area. Since the United States, among others, has ratified the corresponding protocols, it has violated the treaty. London also agreed to respect the treaty but it suddenly appears in the South Atlantic with nuclear submarines provided with nuclear arms. Moreover, they are carrying out military operations against a Latin American country.

The possibility of a nuclear explosion occurring -- with all the consequences which it implies -- if one of the sailors of the British fleet loses his head, is not excluded. Who can guarantee that such a thing will not happen? This [word indistinct] represents a grotesque violation of the treaty and because of its importance, goes beyond the framework of the Western Hemisphere, nevertheless the United States refrains from referring to this possibility.

Moreover, the United States in every way approves the aggressive operations carried out by its NATO ally and it may even suggest to England to prove that a nuclear war is feasible.

As we can see, there are more than enough causes for concern, and above all for Latin Americans.

ARGENTINE COMMENTATOR ON FALKLANDS CITED

PM130847 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, 5 May 82 p 9

[Vladimir Vesenskiy interview with "Argentine commentator" Isidoro Gilberto under the rubric "Calling Buenos Aires" and the general headline: "Undeclared War in the Atlantic" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Our correspondent Vladimir Vesenskiy has been in touch with Argentine commentator Isidoro Gilberto and asked him to describe what is being said and written at present in Buenos Aires on the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Here is what he reported.

The development of events over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is arousing grave concern here, of course. London has moved from aggressive statements to military actions. But what Mrs Thatcher in far-off Britain is trying to present simply as a show of military strength which will lead to an easy victory and to "punish Argentina" may in fact cause bloodshed and a war dangerous to the cause of world peace. The facts attest that both sides will suffer serious losses.

The bloodshed has begun. I believe it appropriate to recall that Argentina's Armed Forces possess considerable might: submarines, modern bombers, fighters, missile-carrying destroyers and frigates built in the United States and Western Europe. The Falkland (Malvinas) Islands have been fortified with garrisons numbering about 10,000 men.

Fully aware of the danger of launching a bloody conflict, the Argentine Government has repeatedly offered and continues to offer possible compromise solutions. However, relying on U.S. and NATO support and counting on military, diplomatic and economic sanctions against Buenos Aires, Britain has successively rejected these offers. At the same time, London is expanding the military operations zone. It is now known that a British nuclear submarine has torpedoed and damaged an Argentine cruiser which was outside the declared conflict zone.

Alexander Haig's activity as an intermediary, which aroused great doubts from the very beginning, has now turned into a blatant defense both of imperial British and U.S. interests. The last few days' events have shown for all to see on whose side the White House has been since the conflict's very outset.

Under these conditions anticolonialist and anti-imperialist feelings are growing in Argentina and other Latin American countries. U.S. prestige is falling. The comments made on this score even by such conservatively minded figures as retired General Ramon (Kamps) are typical. He has publicly stated that in the future Argentina should reject ties with enemies and seek contacts with those who offer it genuine friendship. Probably typical of the opinion of representatives of the country's democratic organizations is the statement by Oscar Alende, Intransigent Party leader, who has openly called for a strengthening of cooperation with nonaligned countries, primarily the Latin American countries and those who support Argentina at this difficult time for it.

ARGENTINE CP CHIEF CITED ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

PM121507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 May 82 p 3

[A. Pravov interview with Atos Fava, general secretary of the Argentine Communist Party under the rubric "Anglo-Argentine Conflict: "A Plot Between Plunderers"]

[Text] At SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's request Atos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, has given an interview to journalist A. Pravov.

[Question] The situation in the South Atlantic has recently sharply deteriorated. Britain is committing openly aggressive acts against Argentina. How does progressive opinion in your country view London's policy?

[Answer] The Malvinas problem has now gone beyond a conflict between Britain and Argentina. This question is now worrying progressive opinion worldwide. For the Argentine people's part, they resolutely condemn London's policy and are ready to defend their country's sovereignty. Ours is an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle. We are trying to prevent foreign military bases from being stations on Argentine territory and to stop the plunder of the country's natural resources. We feel that the Malvinas question should be resolved peacefully within the framework of the United Nations. Progressive opinion supports the government of our country in this view.

[Question] What, in your view, lies behind the Reagan administration's open switch to Britain's side in the Malvinas dispute?

[Answer] From the outset we realized that Secretary of State Haig's so-called "peace mission" was aimed at safeguarding U.S. interests in the region. It is not surprising that U.S. imperialism is supporting British imperialism. After all, their common goal is to use multinational monopolies to plunder the natural wealth that lies in the south of the continent underground and in the seas and oceans washing its shores. The imperialists have a vested interest in exploiting our oil and fish stocks to the maximum.

[Question] Washington has announced its decision to introduce economic and trade sanctions against Argentina. What does this mean for the people of your country?

[Answer] Economic and trade sanctions of this kind hit Argentine working people hardest. As you no doubt know, Argentina's foreign indebtedness currently stands at $34 billion. Most of this is owed to the United States, Britain and other Western countries, whose monopolies are shamelessly plundering our country. In view of the sanctions I think that the government should think seriously of introducing a tax to be paid by all Western companies operating in Argentina. In addition, faced with Western economic blackmail, a realistic way out of the situation would be to increase trade with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union. We feel that economic relations with the USSR have been developing well in recent years and have a bright future.

PRAVDA NOTES FALKLANDS ISSUE INFLUENCED UK ELECTIONS

PM121315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov report under the general headline "Anglo-Argentine Conflict"]

[Text] London, 8 May -- Analyzing the sense and possible consequences of introducing a total military blockade of the Argentine coast, virtually all political commentators here are of the opinion that this step presages a further worsening of the armed confrontation in the South Atlantic, including the possible spreading of military actions to the mainland. "Bombing airfields on the territory of Argentina itself or invading the Falkland Islands is now increasingly likely," the MORNING STAR's editorial comment says.

Preparations for expanding the scale of military operations in the South Atlantic are being accompanied by new bouts of chauvinistic hysteria, which are beginning to have an increasingly noticeable influence on the country's domestic political situation. An indication of this is provided by the results of the local government elections held a few days ago in England and Scotland in which the Conservatives managed to strengthen their position in local government. The Labor Party, despite maintaining the main core of its supporters, still lost several dozen seats and the right to head local authorities in a number of large cities. The recently formed Social Democratic Party suffered a heavy defeat. There is no doubt, the MORNING STAR writes on this account, that the Falklands crisis seriously affected the election results. Mrs Thatcher managed to create the impression that under her rule Britainnia has almost begun to rule the waves again.

TASS REPORTS NEW CLASHES AROUND FALKLANDS

LD130816 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May TASS -- In the past twenty-four hours new military clashes took place in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the South Atlantic. As is pointed out in a report of the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed forces, yesterday morning two British frigates bombarded Puerto Argentino, the administrative centre of the archipelago. Argentine military aircraft attacked British ships and seriously damaged them. In the process two fighter planes of the Argentine Air Force were shot down. Argentine anti-aircraft gunners shot down one British military helicopter.

BILL ON USSR JOURNALISTS MERITS RETALIATION

LD131148 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 13 May 82

["Who Encourages Discrimination?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May,TASS -- As is reported from Washington, the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism held provocative "hearings" on the activities of representatives of socialist countries on the Capitol Hill. During the hearings the subcommittee's chairman Jeremiah Denton submitted a bill for discussion. The bill in a discriminatory way restricts the possibilities of the journalists of the USSR and other socialist countries to cover the proceedings of the top legislative body of the USA. The bill envisages in particular that during each visit to Congress to cover the hearings open to public or to obtain publications open to general use, journalists should register at the Department of Justice. An analogous bill has been initiated in the House of Representatives as well.

In themselves attempts at discriminating against the journalists of the USSR, just as against those of other socialist countries, are not a new thing for the USA: The Washington authorities already now limit Soviet pressmen's access to sources of information, restrict their travel about the country, etc. In this connection it is appropriate to recall the known provision of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. It has it that the participating states "aim to facilitate a freer and broader dissemination of all forms of information, to encourage cooperation in the field of information and exchange of information with other countries and to improve conditions in which journalists from one participating state carry out their professional activities in another participating state," although the document bears the signature of the USA, certain circles in Washington, as is evidenced by facts, including the so-called "hearings" in the U.S. Senate's subcommittee, by no means consider it binding for themselves to adhere to its spirit and letter.

What can one say about this? Only one thing: If some people in Washington intend to increase discriminatory measures with regard to representatives of Soviet mass media working in the USA, the Soviet journalists, naturally, will have to raise the question before appropriate competent bodies of the USSR for reply measures to be taken with regard to U.S. journalists who are in the USSR, measures which would place those journalists in the same position as they in the USA want to place the journalists of socialist countries. An eye for an eye, so to speak.

U.S., NETHERLANDS AT ODDS OVER MONUMENT

LD121138 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 12 May 82

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Excerpt] The United States refuses to resume its consulate activity in Amsterdam until the monument to the four Dutch reporter killed in El Salvador last March is removed from the square in front of the consulate building.

The monument to the journalists was unveiled in March during countrywide protests in Holland against the terror of the Salvadoran junta. The choice of place for the monument in front of the United States consulate building was no accident. It (?is) to serve as a reminder of the United States administration's direct responsibility for the crimes of the pro-American regime in El Salvador.

The Dutch journalists were killed with United States bullets, fired from United States rifles. They were killed by soldiers trained by United States instructors and led by officers trained at United States schools. They were killed on orders from people fully obedient to Washington.

Among those who demand freedom for the people of El Salvador are also the Dutch, and they won't give up their demand even if the United States secures the removal of the monument to the Dutch reporters unveiled in front of the consulate building in Amsterdam.

COALITION STATEMENT OPPOSING REAGAN CITED

LD122344 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Washington, 12 May, TASS -- The Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, which affiliates about 50 anti-war, youth, student, women's, religious and other organizations of the United States, has strongly criticized the adventurist militaristic course of the U.S. administration. As a result of the growing pace of the arms race and the fact that many states get an access to nuclear weapons, stresses the statement, issued by the coalition, any regional conflict might easily grow into a nuclear war in which there will be neither winners nor vanquished.

Meanwhile, the statement stresses, the Ronald Reagan administration is carrying out the program of massive build up of military might, allocating huge sums of money for the purpose. This led to a federal budget deficit, the biggest ever in the history of the United States.

The unprecedented military expenditures are an exorbitant burden on the national economy, it is said in the statement.

The authors of the statement express concern over the fact that the United States renders military aid to the most repressive regimes. The American people feels profound concern that American boys might be sent to battlefields in other countries to give support to non-democratic governments.

When the Reagan administration came to power, military aid to foreign states increased at a time by 29 percent in 1982 fiscal year alone. Allocations for economic development for "third world" countries were reduced by 26 percent.

Allocations for the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force sharply increased. That force is intended for special military operations in the Middle East, specifically in the area of the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon and the Department of State insistently press for the right to use permanent or temporary military bases to deploy on them American servicemen in the whole area of the Middle East.

The Reagan administration invariably stressed its readiness to use military force for interference into events taking place in other states. To some countries, for instance Nicaragua, they threatened with direct intervention, sea blockade or subversive operations to overthrow the government of that country.

The U.S. stake on the use of force in two explosive regions of the world -- Middle East and Central America, and refusal from diplomatic means of solution of problems that arise, the coalition stresses might have the most tragic consequences.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON REAGAN SOCIAL BUDGET CUTS

PM111317 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 1982 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word Washington dispatch from correspondent N. Kurdyumov under the heading "Hunger Is Not a Thing of the Past." Kurdyumov discusses the effects of the Reagan administration's cuts in social spending on the poorer elements of the U.S. population and notes that the "growing opposition to the administration's policy is causing serious concern to the White House incumbent and his entourage" in connection with the November congressional elections. The article goes on to describe at length the content of a CBS television program "People Like Us" on the plight of the "Victims of 'Reaganomics.'" Kurdyumov then notes that the draft federal budget for fiscal 1983 has met with "sharp criticism in Congress for its flagrantly antipopular content," and concludes that "the protest movement among deprived Americans is further evidence of the growing resistance to the policy of eliminating social gains."

SHAKOV COMMENTARY ON BUSH'S VISIT TO PRC

OW121357 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 May 82

[Shakov commentary: "The PRC-U.S. Talks in Beijing"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush exchanged views with Beijing leaders on various issues concerning U.S.-Chinese relations. In a statement to reporters before the talks, Bush said he was convinced that relations between the two countries would develop smoothly. In this connection, station commentator Shakov writes:

Regarding this statement by Bush, people may ask: How can the U.S. ruling clique be sure that U.S.-Chinese relations will develop smoothly? As everyone knows, Beijing issued a series of propaganda protests on the Taiwan issue before Bush's visit to China. For example, XINHUA asserted that the two-Chinas policy pursued by Washington, which is completely unacceptable to China, has brought the relations between the two countries to the verge of a serious crisis. Despite this, Bush still said he was convinced that relations between the two countries would develop smoothly.

Why? It appears that the so-called Taiwan issue essentially is not an obstacle to the development of relations between the U.S. and PRC leaders. Both sides are seeking gain by taking advantage of the Taiwan issue, or, rather, the Taiwan card. Actually, what the Beijing leaders are concerned about is not the Taiwan issue, because they have long willingly tolerated the U.S. supply of modern weapons for the Taipei regime and U.S.-patented mass production of offensive weapons in Taiwan. I believe that what the Beijing leaders feel uneasy about is that there are restrictions on U.S. arms sales to China. This is why they are making full use of the trump care of the Taiwan issue, in order to have these restrictions lifted.

Strangely enough, however, the Washington authorities are also using the Taiwan issue as their trump card. The U.S. ruling clique believes that by doing some small favors for them, such as relaxing the restrictions on the U.S. supply of weapons for China, Beijing leaders will more actively participate in the U.S. strategic plan.

Practice shows that such tactics by Washington (?are good enough) for it to get the upper hand in the relations between the U.S. and PRC leaders. Obviously, the U.S. ruling clique has had and will continue to have no intention of changing its special relations with Taiwan. The U.S. ruling clique wants to solve the question in dispute according to its (?uncompromising stand) -- it wants the Beijing leaders to continue to make concessions or even to capitulate.

Viewing the issue from various angles, however, Washington is prepared to make some money available for Beijing in order to confuse public opinion and enable the capitulator to save face. This is the whole inside story of Mr Bush's being convinced that U.S.-Chinese relations will develop smoothly.

RASHIDOV, DRA'S KARMAL AT BRIDGE OPENING

LD121316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] A unique transport crossing, the motor vehicle and railroad bridge across the Amu Darya frontier river, has linked the banks of the friendly states of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The ancient town of Termez seemed to become younger today, decked out in the red calico of banners on the occasion of the commissioning of this structure of friendship, peace and cooperation. Those present at the meeting in Termez cordially greeted the party and government delegations who had arrived for the celebrations from the USSR, headed by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and from the DRA, headed by Comrade Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

Addressing those present, Babrak Karmal expressed his profound gratitude for the comprehensive aid to his country. He said: Today we have become witnesses to another remarkable event in the history of relations between our countries and peoples. One of the most important projects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, the bridge across the Amu Darya, which will rightly become a symbol of our friendship, comradeship and brotherhood, is being handed over for service ahead of schedule. Its significance for the development of Afghanistan is enormous. Apart from that, the handing over of this project a whole year ahead of the original schedule typifies the truly internationalist policy of the Soviet state. The Afghan people will never forget the selfless and all-round aid which the Soviet Union has given to Afghanistan in defending its national independence and sovereignty. Babrak Karmal noted the great joy of his meeting with Soviet friends on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR on the territory of Uzbekistan, which, like the other Soviet republics, has achieved striking successes in all spheres over a short period. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to Tashkent serves as a convincing confirmation of the great attention which the CPSU and the Soviet state constantly devote to the development of all fraternal republic. Comrade Karmal expressed the full support of Democratic Afghanistan for the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and gave a high evaluation of the new, peaceful initiatives advanced by Comrade Brezhnev.

Then the floor was given to Comrade Rashidov. He noted in his speech that the bridge across the Amu Darya is another remarkable milestone on the path of further strengthening good neighborly links and the fruitful cooperation of our countries. It gives a new impulse to the development of mutually advantageous links of other socialist countries, too, with this region of Asia. He said that Soviet-Afghan relations have deep roots and a solid and reliable foundation. This is established in the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between our states. The working people of the Soviet Union are deeply sympathetic to the struggle of the Afghan people for the triumph of the ideals of the April Revolution. Comrade Rashidov thanked the Soviet construction and assembly workers and the Afghan friends for their valiant labor, and expressed his confidence in the further, fruitful development of relations between the two countries.

(Muhammad Zakhir), chief mechanic of the port of Hayratan, and (Niod Dzhalilov), an assembly worker of the 32nd bridge detachment, spoke about the friendship of the Afghan and Soviet peoples in their speeches.

The leaders of the delegations from the Soviet Union and Afghanistan cut the red tape, opening the way across the Amu Darya.

Comrades Babrak Karmal and Rashidov and members of the delegations crossed the bridge from Termez to the Afghan bank of the Amu Darya, where there took place a meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship. The members of the delegations inspected a large complex of buildings erected with the help of Soviet construction workers, a railroad station and other projects. At the foundation of the first house of the future town of Hayratan they placed a metal capsule and memorial notes about this remarkable event.

On the same day, there was a meeting of party and government delegations of the two countries. The talks noted the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the states.

Karmal Speech

LD121204 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Termez, Uzbek Republic, 12 May, TASS -- A ceremony inaugurating a new bridge across the frontier river Amu Darya was held here. The bridge was built jointly by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, made a speech at the ceremony. After stressing the great importance of the bridge for the development of Afghanistan's economy, he said that "commissioning of this bridge a whole year ahead of schedule was an expression of the truly internationalist policy of the Soviet state, of new relations of good neighborliness and friendship between our countries and peoples".

The speaker said that the successes achieved by the Soviet republics, specifically those of Central Asia, in all spheres of life "are a splendid example to all countries that have taken the road of social progress and of building a society free from the exploitation of man by man."

"After recalling that the Afghan people marked recently the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution, Babrak Karmal stressed that the revolution "occurred in a backward, semi-feudal country where the ruling regime could not ensure a worthy future for the people. After the victory of the national democratic revolution the vanguard of the working class and of all the working people of our country -- the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- did a great deal for effecting extensive social and economic reforms and for improving the life of the people. But as you know well, the old and obsolete never withdraws without putting up a fight while the establishment of the new and progressive is always a difficult and complicated process. It is all the more difficult when the resistance of internal reaction is combined with interference by external reaction.

"It is for over three years now that an undeclared war has been waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the joint forces of internal and external reaction -- American imperialism, Beijing's hegemonism and their allies."

"As a result of their subversive actions people die and harm is done to the economy. But we firmly know that the forces of imperialism will not be able to break the will of the Afghan people and turn back the wheel of history."

Babrak Karmal spoke of the consistent peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which has been persistently fighting against the threat of a new world war. "I want to declare today," he said, "that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully supports the peaceable policy of your state and highly assesses the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union".

In conclusion, Babrak Karmal expressed, on behalf of the Afghan people, gratitude to the Soviet people for their all-round assistance to Afghanistan. "We are confident of the full victory of the Afghan revolution because we are aware of the justness of our cause and because we know that the Soviet Union and all progressive forces are with us."

Rashidov Speech

LD130123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 May 82

[12 May speech by Sharaf Rashidov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, at ceremony in Termez commissioning bridge across Amu Darya River -- recorded]

[Text] Today is a big festival for Soviet and Afghan builders and for all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

We are opening a bridge over the Amu Darya River, which will reliably link the port of Termez in Soviet Uzbekistan with the port of (Hayratan) in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by rail and road. One can say that this is a unique new structure and another remarkable milestone on the path of the further strengthening of ties and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet country and Afghanistan. It is a specific example of the genuinely fraternal friendship and comradeship between the working people of our countries. [applause]

We are sincerely and justifiably proud that at the source of the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Afghan peoples stands the great leader and teacher of working people the world over, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The entire history of the establishment and development of relations of equality between the Soviet state and Afghanistan is connected with the name of Lenin. In our time the Leninist internationalist policy of the CPSU has undergone further qualitative development. It has begun to shine with new, bright facets of all-round economic, cultural, political and defense cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace and supporting the right of peoples to a happy life free of exploitation. [applause]

The working people of the Soviet Union view the struggle of the Afghan people for the triumph of the ideals of the April Revolution, the fourth anniversary of which we recently marked festively together with you, dear comrades and friends, with great sympathy. Soviet Communists are gratified at the successes of the PDPA, the militant vanguard of the Afghan working people and of all true patriots of Afghanistan. The organizational and political cohesion of the PDPA, headed by our great friend Babrak Karmal, serves the further growth of authority and consolidation of the position of the party among the masses, and its unification of all progressive forces of the young republic. Our Afghan brothers, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says, can continue to count on the fraternal, internationalist solidarity and support of the Soviet people. [applause]

The sun of freedom which has risen over fraternal Afghanistan will be impossible for anyone to extinguish. At the ceremonies in Tashkent recently, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that our policy in Asia, as in other continents, is a policy of consolidating peace and of firmly rebuffing the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who want this, a policy of fraternal friendship with the countries of socialism and solidarity with all forces of social progress and a policy of the defense of the sovereign rights of peoples. Dear comrades, may I express firm confidence that the fraternal Soviet-Afghan relations will continue to serve these lofty and noble aims. Let the new bridge, this remarkable creation of men's hands, of the creative efforts of the Soviet and Afghan peoples, stand for centuries as a symbol of our cooperation, our fraternal and revolutionary solidarity.

Long live the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan! Long live peace throughout the world!

Friendship Garden Visit

GF121505 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] A monument has been erected in Termez in honor of the completion of the railroad bridge across the Amu Darya River. The monument has been named Friendship Garden. Thousands of trees from different parts of the Soviet Union have been planted in the garden.

Members of the USSR and DRA delegations who are participating in the ceremonial opening of the bridge visited the friendship garden yesterday.

They planted trees brought from Moscow, Tashkent and Kabul in honor of this great event. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Khudayberdiyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; and members of the USSR and DRA delegations took part in planting trees in the garden.

DRA, USSR DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS 12 MAY

LD122236 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The DRA and the USSR party and government delegations met and held talks today. It was pointed out at this meeting that the friendship, cooperation and international solidarity between the DRA and the USSR should be further strengthened in order to secure the interests of the people of both countries and in order to strengthen peace in the region and international security.

It was also mentioned at the talks that the meetings and visits of the DRA and USSR Leaders will play an important role in strengthening DRA-USSR friendship. The meeting participants resolutely condemned the shameless interference of the region's imperialist and hegemonist forces and reaction in Afghanistan's revolution.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, pointed out that USSR foreign policy enjoys high prestige in the international arena. The USSR peace plan for the 1980's, which was formulated in the 26th CPSU Congress, and Soviet leader L. Brezhnev's peace initiatives enjoy the unreserved support of the world's peace-loving forces. Babrak Karmal expressed his appreciation [word indistinct] to the CPSU, the people of the USSR and to L.I. Brezhnev for the all-round assistance given to Afghanistan in the construction of a new society. He said: This assistance displays the USSR's fraternity and international solidarity with the revolution in Afghanistan and gives a vivid example of Leninist [word indistinct] policy. The talks ended in a most friendly and [word indistinct] atmosphere.

BRIEFS

UZBEK ENSEMBLE'S RETURN -- The Uzbek Komsomol Prize Laureate (Lazdich) Ensemble returned to Tashkent from Kabul yesterday. During its stay in the DRA the ensemble presented programs in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and performed songs about the inviolable friendship of the Soviet peoples as well as national music from the Soviet republics. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 12 May 82 GF]

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN SPEAKS AT 10 MAY LUNCHEON

PM121117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 4

[TASS report on reply speech by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen at 10 May luncheon given by Gromyko, under general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] In his reply speech Hun Sen expressed satisfaction that his visit is taking place at a time when the Soviet Union is celebrating the 37th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over German fascism.

The Kampuchean people admire the fraternal Soviet people's brilliant successes, which they have achieved under the CPSU's wise leadership from the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution until the present day. These are not only successes in building the foundations of a communist society in Lenin's motherland, they are the successes of the entire socialist community, successes in the struggle for peace throughout the planet. They promote the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for independence, democracy, freedom and social progress.

Together with all forces fighting for peace and justice in the world and all the progressive world public, we support the peace program for the eighties put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. We highly value the Soviet Union's tireless efforts aimed at deepening detente, ending the arms race, promoting disarmament and developing international cooperation. These efforts erect a reliable barrier in the path of the policy of militarism and expansionism pursued by the United States and its allies, the policy of kindling armed conflicts in various parts of the world, which is leading mankind toward nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union makes a great, positive contribution to the cause of establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the cause of the defense of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese peoples, including the Kampuchean people.

From the moment of liberation from the bloody regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan which was overthrown on 7 January 1979, Hun Sen went on to say, our people have constantly received assistance and support from the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries in the cause of restoring the country and in their struggle against the Beijing hegemonists, who, in collusion with Washington and other centers of international reaction, are trying in every way to destroy the Kampuchean revolution. These hostile forces have carried out and continue to carry out wide subversive activity against Kampuchea and are striving to interfere in our country's internal affiars, undermine the Kampuchean people's process of rebirth and restore the regime of genocide.

But whatever ruses our enemies may use, the firm alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, their close unity with the entire socialist community, the Soviet Union, first and foremost, and the solidarity of all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces serve as a guarantee that nobody will succeed in reversing the course of history.

In conjunction with the fraternal Indochinese countries, Kampuchea is fighting actively to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We want to establish good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries -- particularly with Thailand, which shares a border with Kampuchea -- on the basis of the proposals consistently put forward at the conferences of the foreign ministers of Indochinese countries. The conference held in Vientiane in February once again reaffirmed our desire to discuss questions of stabilizing the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border with Thailand on the basis of the conditions of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity on each side. The time has come when the other side must also express readiness for this.

The cause of tension in Southeast Asia is not the presence on Kampuchean territory of Vietnamese troops, which are in Kampuchea at the Kampuchean Government's request, but the threat from the Chinese-American alliance, the activity of which leads to the destabilization of the situation in the region. As for the Reagan administration's propaganda campaign over the so-called "use of Soviet chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan," that is nothing but fabrications by Washington with the aim of concealing its own crimes and its new criminal plans for the mass production and use of chemical weapons.

The successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in the last 3 years and the stable situation that has emerged in Kampuchea are clear evidence that the processes taking place in our country are irreversible. Of course, we still have certain difficulties, but our people are fully determined to implement the tasks set by the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress. There is no doubt that with the support and assistance of the fraternal countries, our Soviet and Vietnamese friends, first and foremost, and thanks to the solidarity of all forces advocating peace and justice on our planet, the Kampuchean people's efforts will bring them happiness and prosperity.

Permit me on behalf of the KPRP, the Kampuchean Government and all the Kampuchean people to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people for the assistance and support they have given us in the spirit of lofty proletarian internationalism.

We are firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea will continue to strengthen in the interests of our peoples, in the interests of socialism and to the benefit of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

DEMICHEV CONFERS WITH KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN 10 MAY

PM121225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 10 May P.N. Demichev received Hun Sen.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, questions of developing and deepening bilaterial Soviet-Kampuchean cultural ties were discussed.

After the talk in the USSR Ministry of Culture, a program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1982-1983 was signed. The document was signed by N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and (Khao Nam Khong), Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM121525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by (Chey Sapkhon), deputy chief of the Organizational Section of the Party's Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 30 April through 7 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Departments. The guests from Kampuchea visited Smolenskaya Oblast, where they familiarized themselves with the work experience of local party organizations, visited an industrial enterprise and a kolkhoz and met working people.

In the talks that took place the Kampuchean comrades emphasized the inestimable importance of the CPSU's rich experience for their party and expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for their utmost aid and support for People's Kampuchea.

The delegation left for Bulgaria 7 May.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON WORKERS IN USSR

LD130804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (TASS) -- Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, has accused bourgeois propaganda of deliberate distortion of the facts in its attempts to unleash a slanderous campaign about Vietnamese workers who are in the USSR.

In an interview with a correspondent of NOVOYE VREMYA (the 14 May edition) he said: "Certain circles in the West allege that Vietnamese workers are being sent to the USSR in order 'to pay off the SRV's debts by their hard work.' However, in reality over the past 35 years the Soviet Union has frequently released Vietnam from paying its debts.

"Vietnamese workers go to the USSR in accordance with the agreement between the two countries on Soviet aid to the SRV in training qualified cadres. In doing so they enjoy absolutely equal rights with Soviet workers."

"At present," the minister continued, "several thousand workers from the SRV are working in various union republics of the USSR. I would note that Vietnam sends its workers not only to the USSR but also to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR. Moreover, Vietnamese doctors, engineers and workers are at work in Algeria, Angola, the Congo and Madagascar."

The position of the Vietnamese workers in the USSR "is radically different from the working conditions of the millions of foreigners in Western European countries, who are subjected to exploitation and cannot enjoy equal rights with the workers of these countries and whose interests, in most cases, are not protected by intergovernmental agreements," the minister stressed.

LEONIDOV VIEWS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT

OW130252 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Fellow listeners, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawestsila met his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua during his current visit to China. The central topic of their talks was the so-called Kampuchean issue, according to reports by foreign news agencies. In this connection, our station observer, Leonidov writes as follows:

The so-called Kampuchean issue was concocted by Beijing and Washington. Under the pretext of this joint scheme, China and the United States have flagrantly intervened in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and other Southeast Asian countries. Discussion of the so-called Kampuchean issue during the Sino-Thai talks held in Beijing has indicated that the Chinese leaders will continue to pursue their policy of hostility toward Kampuchea. It is known to all that this policy has created the serious tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and the root of this tension is the fact that the Beijing leadership has provided weapons to the Pol Pot puppet clique that has entrenched itself in Thailand, while instigating the clique to carry out armed provocations against the Kampuchean people.

It must be pointed out that Beijing and Washington have increasingly pulled Thailand into their orbit of hostility toward Kampuchea and have turned Thai territory into their base of hostile activities.

The basis of the joint policy of Beijing and Washington to try to obliterate Kampuchea is that the fraternal alliance of Vietnam, Laos and new Kampuchea, formed since the latter established a genuine people's political rule in that country, has strengthened the capability of the Indochinese countries to resist the aggressive scheme of Beijing and Washington. The reasons for both Beijing and Washington to hatch their joint scheme are to try to reverse the wheel of events in Kampuchea, create and prop up a puppet regime there and use that country to realize their ulterior motives.

Here we should like to point out the conspiracy designed by the Beijing rulers: They like to prop up the elements of the Pol Pot puppet regime, who slaughtered 3 million Kampuchean people in Kampuchea, and turn that country into a base of expansion against the other Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations. Helping Beijing realize its conspiracy -- some groups of people in Thailand and other ASEAN countries are doing so -- is tantamount to helping a tyrant do evil and bringing about threats to the national interests of these countries.

With a view to normalizing the situation in that country, the Kampuchean government has proposed that a demilitarized zone on the Kampuchean-Thai border be established and put under international inspection and supervision. This would terminate the armed provocations along the border of these two countries. If Thailand agreed to expel the armed Pol Pot bandit clique from the border, it would pave the way for withdrawing the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. As soon as the Chinese threat to Kampuchea and Vietnam is eliminated, all the Vietnamese troops will totally withdraw from Kampuchea. Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen said in a speech during his visit to the Soviet Union that the root of the tension in Southeast Asia is the stationing of Vietnamese troops at the request of the Kampuchean Government and the threat from the Sino-American alliance. The activities of the Sino-American alliance have sabotaged the stability of the Southeast Asian region. Both Beijing and Washington have attempted to instigate the ASEAN countries and, first of all, Thailand among them, to run directly counter to the Indochinese nations. This is their (?old) policy, which is well known to all. This policy is a threat to all Southeast Asian countries.

ROMANOV DELIVERS SPEECH AT LAO MAY DAY RALLY

For a Vientiane Domestic Service text of the speech delivered at a May Day rally in Vientiane by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and delegate to the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Laos section of the 12 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT. (A PRAVDA account of the speech has previously been published on page E 1 of the 6 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.)

CITED PAP REPORT ON U.S. DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION

LD121232 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May, TASS -- According to the Polish PAP agency, the chief military prosecutor's office of Poland has begun an investigation into the case of a scientific worker of the Polish Academy of Sciences, R. Herczynski, who handed over materials undermining the interests of People's Poland to U.S. diplomats, First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Poland D. Howard and an attache (science) of the U.S. Embassy J. Zerolis.

In the past Herczynski was one of the organizers of subversive activities in Poland. On December 13 he was interned, but later released following his promise that he would not engage in subversive activities. Polish security service officials detained Herczynski at the moment when he was handing over the said materials to U.S. diplomats.

In the duration of the past two years U.S. special services were operating extremely actively in Poland. This could be seen especially clearly in the second half of last year when all kinds of "scientists", "economists", "trade union specialists" began arriving in Poland, PAP was told by a spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior of Poland. Upon arrival in Poland, these people used to establish contacts, above all, with Solidarity leaders, and those who were known for their anti-state activities. This is what U.S. diplomats Howard and Zerolis, who were offered to leave Poland, had been doing.

Guided by state interests, Polish authorities will not tolerate the use of diplomatic activity for establishing contact between persons engaged in hostile activities in Poland and subversive centers abroad, the spokesman said. No one in Poland is going to limit the right to normal diplomatic activity. However, there is a difference between normal work of a diplomat and a direct interference in the internal affairs of the country where a diplomat is staying which has manifested itself in the establishment of cooperation with the persons engaged in anti-state activities in Poland, and an attempted espionage.

PZPR POLITBURO HOLDS SESSION ON STREET DISORDERS

LD121244 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May, TASS -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee discussed the political situation in Poland at its meeting here.

It was noted that street disorders which took place at the beginning of May were caused by the centers hostile to socialist Poland and directed against the vital interests of the Polish people, socialist progress and public calm.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee underlined that these events took place at a time when fresh efforts were made to normalise the situation, when the first results of the national economy returning back to order made themselves felt, when the economic reform is being implemented, while a mass participation of citizens in May Day demonstrations bears witness to the progress made along the lines of attaining national accord.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee recommends all party bodies and organisations to vigorously fulfill the tasks arising in the light of the current situation from the decisions of the 7th and the 8th plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee.

The meeting expressed support for the government's appraisals and its actions in the existing situation.

Together with chairmen of youth organisations, the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee discussed preparations for the 9th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee to be devoted to the problems of the younger generation.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee endorsed a program for consolidating and developing relations between Poland and the Soviet Union. It was pointed out that these relations are of fundamental significance for improving the economic situation, restoring Poland's position in the international arena, for security and inviolability of its borders. The meeting stressed the necessity of expanding, as well as establishing new forms of political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD072102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Comrades Honecker and Stoph have sent a telegram to Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism. The telegram emphasizes that having defeated the fascist aggressor, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious Leninist party, achieved a heroic act of liberation, which has a world-wide historic importance and has led to a fundamental change in the lives of peoples. The limitless bravery of Soviet people and the incalculable sacrifices that they made in the fight against the fascist barbarians will never be forgotten. The GDR declares its full support for the Leninist peace-loving course of the Soviet Union. In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress it will continue in future to make an active contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community and the strengthening of peace.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH VISITING SFRY OFFICIAL

LD122130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, received today (Miljenko Zerelec), director general of the SFRY Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed Soviet-Yugoslav Commission for Cultural Cooperation, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

In a conversation which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere they discussed questions of the further development of bilateral Soviet-Yugoslav cultural relations.

SFRY ambassador to the USSR Marko Orlandic took part in the conversation.

MALTSEV MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK COUNTERPART

LD122238 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today met Comrade Johanes, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was in Moscow for consultations at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the meeting they discussed certain matters of mutual importance. Comrade Johanes also had talks with other leading figures at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

MOSCOW NOTES SPAIN NATO MEMBERSHIP DANGERS

LD121432 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 11 May 82

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary: "NATO, the Conflict in the South Atlantic and Spain"]

[Text] The South Atlantic conflict over the Malvinas Islands continues to get worse. Stirring up chauvinist feelings, Prime Minister Thatcher calls for the sinking of the Argentine Navy and for the archipelago to be occupied and the British flag hoisted. It is known that Washington has given direct aid to British imperialism in supporting the latter's colonial claims to the Argentine islands. The Reagan administration has thereby once again confirmed its hostiiity to the national aspirations of the Latin American countries.

Last Friday, NATO defense ministers meeting in Brussels expressed their support for Britain in the war conflict with Argentina in the South Atlantic. They effectively encouraged the deployment of military forces of some Atlantic alliance countries outside its geographical area, under the pretext of defending the vital interests of their bloc allies. This declaration was received on the banks of the Thames with evident approval. Observers point out that the Tory government interprets the document as readiness on the part of the NATO countries to follow Washington's example and give direct aid to British imperialism in its ambitions to restore colonial status in the Malvinas Islands. So it comes down to defending the interests of British colonialism, and this has nothing to do with the interests of the peoples of West Europe in building and developing relations with other countries, including those in Latin America, on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference.

It must be said that among politicians in West Europe disquiet is growing about the Thatcher government's aggressive policies, as is the understanding that what is (word indistinct]) necessary is a peaceful settlement of the conflict heeding the United Nation's resolutions.

As is known, Spain has defined its position as regards the Malvinas conflict. The Calvo-Sotelo government pronounced itself in favor of a peaceful negotiated settlement of the conflict. King Juan Carlos of Spain proposed his mediation to settle the Malvinas crisis, underlining the fact that Spain and Latin America are bound by ties of blood and history. At the same time, one cannot but bear in mind that Spain is at the threshold of NATO. Once the Brussels protocol has been ratified by the 15 members of NATO there will be joint examination with Spain of the problems relating to its participation in the bloc's Atlanticist preparations. So, whether they wish it or not in Madrid, Spain may find itself pulled along in the wake of NATO policy as regards the crisis in the South Atlantic.

And then there is another problem. Fears have been expressed in Madrid that the prime minister may allow himself to be influenced into adopting a more hardline policy in the negotiations over the status of Gibralter, counting on the support -- quite rightly, let us point out -- of the United States. In other words, Spain's forthcoming membership of NATO will pose new and even more complex problems for it.

URENGOY-W. EUROPE PIPELINE DESIGN COMPLETED

LD130908 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Leningrad, 13 May (TASS) -- The designing of a transcontinental gas pipeline from Urengoy to Western Europe has been completed by Soviet specialists. Its length from Siberia to the state frontier of the USSR alone exceeds 4,500 kilimeters, the TASS correspondent was told by Stanislav Voitekunas, one of the men in charge of the project.

The annual capacity of the line is some 40,000 million cubic meters of natural gas, he added. This figure exceeds the overall energy potential of the big hydropower plants on the large Siberian rivers, Yenisey and Angara. At the same time the 40,000 million cubic meters are but ten percent of the known reserves of the Urengoy deposits alone.

The gigantic quantity of gas, Voitekunas went on to say, will pass through tubes of 1.5 meter diameter under pressure of 75 atmospheres. Over 40 compressor stations, fitted out with gas pumping units of 25 megawatt power, will ensure the high efficiency of the pipeline.

The design envisages enhanced reliability of the line which largely passes through areas with difficult natural conditions such as permafrost regions. A large proportion of the cost of the gas pipeline is allocated for environmental protection and maintenance of the ecological balance in the construction zone.

CPSU OFFICIALS MEET WITH FINNISH CP DELEGATION

LD111844 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS -- Delegations from the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Finland during their meeting at the CPSU Central Committee have exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation and the world communist movement, as well as on the development of Soviet-Finnish relations.

Taking part in the meeting from the CPSU side were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Arvid Pelshe; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin; and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov. From the Communist Party of Finland -- Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland Aarne Saarinen, Vice Chairman Taisto Sinisalo and Maja-Liisa Halonen, General Secretary of the Party Arvo Aalto, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland Jouko Kajanoja and Seppo Ioiviajnen, and member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee Olavi Poikolainen.

Both sides expressed concern over the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the measures, undertaken by the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, directed at undermining detente, whipping up tension and enhancing the war menace, at escalating the race of armaments, first of all nuclear arms, and at implementing the plans of deploying American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

It was pointed out that the militarist course of the United States and its allies is opposed by the firm and consistent peace-loving course of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all the progressive forces in the world. Plans and actions by the imperialist forces encounter mounting resistance from peoples in the European countries and other continents, which finds expression in the broad anti-war movement of the masses. The representatives of the Communist Party of Finland highly assessed in this connection the peace programme for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and subsequent proposals and initiatives advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, directed at preserving and consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear holocaust.

Both delegations were unanimous that there is now no task more important than mounting of the struggle of the broadest political and public forces for peace, restriction of the arms race, and disarmament, for radical improvement of the international situation. The representatives of the two parties stated that a successful struggle for these great goals persistently demands cohesion of communist and workers' parties, their internationalist solidarity.

The representatives of the Communist Party of Finland informed the Soviet side about their party's active work in support of the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The CPSU delegation pointed out that the Soviet Union invariably backs the realisation of this idea.

The delegations noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Finnish relations are successfully developing in all areas on the firm basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland, and have reached high level. The CPSU representatives stressed in this connection that the Communist Party of Finland made and is making important contribution to strengthening Finnish-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation from the Communist Party of Finland described the course of preparations for an emergency congress of their party the chief objective of which is to strengthen the organisational and ideological unity of party ranks on the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist basis.

The CPSU representatives wished successful work to the emergency congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

The Finnish Communist Party delegation left for home today.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTARY ON EGYPT-ARAB TIES

LD122314 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 May 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The matter of resuming relations between some Arab countires and Egypt is discussed a lot in the Arab world. It is well known that the Arabs severed relations with Cairo in denunciation of As-Sadat's capitulatory policy with regard to Israel and its protectors; a policy which turned into a collusion concluded in Camp David. Qabus, the Sultan of Oman, went especially to the Nile Valley to discuss the resumption of Arab-Egyptian relations with President Mubarak. The Egyptian president flew to Khartoum and discussed this issue with Numayri. It is worth noting that those who primarily endeavor to resume relations with Cairo in the Arab world are those who practically supported the Camp David collusion, (?show) understanding and bootlicking to the U.S. neocolonialists and have abandoned an effective struggle for removing the signs of Israeli aggression.

Those Arab statesmen now are trying to exploit the necessity for resuming Arab solidarity. However, the vast majority of Arabs condemn the Camp David collusion and are certain that Egypt will return to the rank of active strugglers against the policy of aggression and imperialist expansion sooner or later. However, that will not happen until Egypt officially abandons As-Sadat's policy, the reputation of which deteriorated to [word indistinct] and led to Egypt falling in the net of being dependent on its bigger partners in Camp David -- the United States and Israel. There is no other basis and there cannot be any other bases for Egypt's return to the bosom of the Arab world, and that was firmly declared by the Arab League.

MUBARAK UNWILLINGNESS TO REJECT CAMP DAVID NOTED

LD121248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak has stated that he will not take part in any summit meeting if it is held in one of the Arab countries which has broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt. The interview containing this statement is published in the Egyptian newspaper ASH-SHA'B. It must be seen as an indication that Mubarak will not take part in the forthcoming conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Morocco, if he even gets an invitation. Evidently, the Egyptian leader is simply trying to force the other Arab states to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Quite a lot of attention has been given recently to the theme of Egypt's return to the Arab ranks. Mubarak himself has spoken on several occasions of a desire to restore ties with the Arab world. However, he is not taking any practical steps to eliminate Egypt's isolation in the Arab world. As is known, this came about as a result of the signing of the norotious Camp David agreements and the separate peace with Israel. But Mubarak does not as yet want to reject these documents, although their anti-Arab character is obvious. He seems to think that the Arabs will reconcile themselves to the Camp David deal, but this reckoning is hardly well founded.

KOBYSH SEES ISRAEL PREPARING 'MAJOR WAR'

PM131019 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18 5 May 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article: "The Near East: The Threat Grows"]

[Text] The events over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which came like a bombshell and which are acquiring an increasingly dramatic character, are at the center of general attention as though overshadowing everything else for a time. Meanwhile, other seats of international tension have not become any less dangerous, above all the Near East.

The situation there, which has always been extremely dangerous, has acquired an alarming new quality. New military conflict that is presented as practically inevitable now threatens peace and the security not just of the peoples of this region but of all mankind.

A number of objective factors explain the internationalization of the Near East crisis. One, of course, is the continuing dependence of Western Europe, Japan and, to a considerable extent, the United States on oil -- the main wealth of this region, which is important from Western strategists' viewpoint and determines not just the heightened interest in it but to a great extent the imperialist policy of pure force, too. This policy, at least as far as Washington's irresponsible game and the course taken by Tel Aviv, its client, are concerned -- a course built on blind adventurism and shameless aggressiven aggressiveness -- has reached the limit beyond which anything is possible. Both the United States and Israel seem to be intentionally provoking bloodshed and are inviting a new war in the region by their actions.

Taking a detached view, something strange and essentially cynical and shameful is happening. Tel Aviv is openly preparing for a major war at a time when Washington and Cairo, with an enthusiasm intended to a greater or lesser degree just for public consumption, are welcoming Israel's "return" of Sinai to Egypt as the Camp David "culminating" act -- a Sinai with U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces located on its territory as part of the so-called "multinational forces" and with the threat hanging over it of new Israeli occupation when this is deemed expedient. The first stage of the war, which is not only not being hidden but even paraded (what is the point of this?), is to be an attack on south Lebanon. It is reported that Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon, reputedly an "archhawk," is engaged in formulating plans for new military action.

For reasons best known to itself alone, the U.S. TIME magazine (there are sensible people to be found who realize the scale of the danger) has exposed the Tel Aviv kitchen of militarism and aggression. "Some observers believe," the magazine reported, "that Sharon is preparing a limited strike against south Lebanon as revenge for the PLO's actions, which should compel the Palestinians to make a retaliatory strike. This would give Israel a pretext for a full-scale invasion of Lebanon, routing the PLO's forces in Beirut and subsequently attacking the Syrians, too, should they be unwise enough to interfere. The PLO will be eradicated in Lebanon and, having turned its attention to Jordan, will topple King Husayn and turn that country into a Palestinian state. Israel, meanwhile, unhindered, will annex the West Bank of the Jordan." To corroborate the truthfulness of this story TIME quoted the comments of a certain high-ranking Israeli general who asserts that "Sharon is absolutely convinced that the operation planned by him will simultaneously resolve all Israel's problems and will make him "emperor of Israel."

So there they are, going to any lengths, dreaming of imperial robes, inciting and provoking. And if you bear in mind Israel's vast military potential and the fact that Tel Aviv does occasionally hint at its "involvement" with nuclear weapons, you can clearly realize the full seriousness of this threat.

Does Washington know about these plans? If TIME knows about them there can be no doubt, taking into account the character of Washington-Tel Aviv relations, that official U.S. departments not only know about them but are either directly or indirectly helping to implement them. It is not just that they are doing nothing to stop the aggressors, but they are essentially encouraging them in every way to embark on new military provocations and new captures.

Is that not what is indicated by the well-known contents of U.S. President R. Reagan's letter to Israeli Premier M. Begin? In that letter the head of the White House assured the head of the bellicose Israeli Government that "in the event of a violation of Camp David, the United States will continue to supply Israel with arms and will continue to pursue a policy of maintaining Israel's military superiority in this region, as well as to help to prevent PLO access to talks."

In effect, this is nothing but giving carte blanche to the aggressors and conscious approval for any action by them. There is every indication that Tel Aviv's leaders, accustomed to presenting the world with a fait accompli, will not fail to take advantage of the free hand granted to them.

Thus the Camp David process, which has resolved nothing and, furthermore, has run out of steam, has created an even more dangerous situation that imperialism, relying on Israel, intends to control at its discretion -- and its alone! The Near East has been brought to a state of even greater tension and to the brink of a war, the consequence of which could be tragic for the whole world.

We do not conceal the fact that we see this irresponsible U.S. and Israeli policy as a direct threat to our own country, whose southern borders are no more than 200-300 km from the nearest state of that region, or that what for Washigton strategists are geopolitical games are for the USSR and nearby states an encroachment against peace and the security of their peoples. And we, of course, do not intend to look on indifferently while the flames of war are kindled there -- while violence, merging into genocide, is committed there against whole nations and, at the same time, against common sense. We have not lost ours.

RECEPTION FOR IRANIAN, IRAQI DIPLOMATS IN BAKU

WA121530 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "On the Occasion of the Holidays"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, and of the International Day of Solidarity of the Toilers 1 May, the republic Ministry of Foriegn Affairs held a reception for the diplomatic workers of the consulates general of Iraq and Iran and for the representatives of the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, who are accredited in Baku. Directors and responsible workers of ministries, institutions and public organizations, and cultural figures of Azerbaijan were at the reception.

IZVESTIYA CITES MUGABE ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM130801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] Harare -- The warm congratulations of the people and Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Soviet people on the USSR's upcoming 60th anniversary have been conveyed by that country's prime minister, Robert Mugabe. Soviet people, he told TASS correspondents, are celebrating with legitimate pride a glorious jubilee, which symbolizes the triumph of the Soviet way of life. The USSR's creation was a milestone in the development of the peoples of the land of the soviets, liberated by the October Revolution from imperialist and capitalist domination. In this great event we see an instructive example of what can be achieved by a united people waging a determined struggle against a common enemy. This cohesion enabled the Soviet people not only to defeat the bourgeoisie but also to deal a crushing rebuff to the fascist aggressors and to achieve outstanding successes on the way to building a communist society. We congratulate the Soviet people on the glorious jubilee of their multinational state, which is an example to every country in the world.

The prime minister reaffirmed Zimbabwe's immutable commitment to a program for building a socialist society in the country.

We regard the establishment of peace in the country and the consolidation of national unity as the greatest achievement of independence, the prime minister stressed. Not one development program can be implemented without this vital prerequisite. Deeply conscious of this fact, the African-majority administration has carried out a series of socioeconomic transformations aimed at improving the position of the broad people's masses. A free medical service for low-paid categories of working people and free elementary schooling have been introduced. A guaranteed minimum wage has been fixed both in industry and agriculture. A united trade union center and workers committees at enterprises have been established.

Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, chiefly the USSR, is exceptionally important for our young state, which is just setting out on the road of socialist development. The closer our relations with the Soviet Union, the more opportunities there are to adopt the USSR's valuable experience. It gives us deep satisfaction to point out that it is precisely in this direction that ties between us are developing. Moreover, we are genuinely pleased that the great Lenin's country holds in high regard our activities to achieve the noble aims of socialist development.

The Zimbabwean people, R. Mubage said, highly value the support that the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to liberation forces in southern Africa. We welcome the aid given by the USSR to Angola's popular government, headed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in repelling the aggression of the Republic of South Africa and its imperialist backers. The land of the soviets is scrupulously discharging its internationalist duty in the name of freedom and the people's security. This is a guarantee of the strengthening friendship and solidarity of the peoples of southern Africa with the USSR.

The prime minister spoke highly of the Soviet state's peace-loving initiatives. We are convinced, he said, that the Soviet Union, headed by President L. I. Brezhnev, who is known for his commitment to the cause of peace, will do everything possible to reduce the tension that threatens peace and the people's security. The Soviet leader's call for peace to be strengthened must be heeded in Washington. The question of peace and security is the main problem of today. As a nonaligned ocuntry we can only welcome any joint efforts by the USSR and the United States -- the two top states in the world -- toward ensuring a lasting peace and international security.

BOGOMOLOV VIEWS U.S. 'THREATS' AGAINST CUBA

PM121531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 82 p 5

[Article by Pavel Bogomolov under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "They Will Not Be Intimidated!"]

[Text] Havana -- The Pentagon is again indulging in saber rattling off the Cuban coast. The biggest maneuvers in U.S. naval history, Ocean Venture-82, have begun.

Again the program includes a landing at the Guantanamo base -- territory illegally seized from Cuba by the United States.

The maneuvers are an alarming symptom of the escalation of Washington's policy of threats against the island of freedom, not an isolated symptom. There was a report from the United States the other day on a decision to step up sharply the blockade of Cuba. the bans on trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation now include an effective ban on all visits by U.S. citizens. The new rules issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury prohibit Americans from using U.S. currency or credit cards for expenses connected with a visit to Cuba. This applies to transport services, the purchase of goods, hotel expenses and so forth. This order becomes effective on 15 May and the punishment for violating it is imprisonment for up to 10 years and a fine of $10,000.

On orders from the White House, one of the last channels of communication between the two neighboring countries has been closed. Humanitarian contacts, ties between public organizations and tourism are being stopped. The press compares this irresponsible step by the Reagan administration to the gendarme measures taken against Cuba in 1962 -- that is, on the eve of the Caribbean crisis.

The U.S. administration is tightening the economic blockade against Cuba, which Washington is using as an instrument to undermine Cuban foreign trade. At the same time the United States is continuing to put strong pressure on its allies and the countries dependent on them to get them to curtail economic and trade relations with Cuba, the PRENSA LATINA agency points out.

The atmosphere of constant provocations around the island of freedom is being deliberately fueled. Washington's purpose remains the same: to isolate the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere at all costs. Double-dyed anticommunists on the banks of the Potomac are incensed by the fact that Cuba long since ceased to be a U.S. domain by resolutely opting for fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. By joining CEMA in 1972 the republic strengthened its international positions even more. It also has great authority in the Nonaligned Movement. So the island of freedom is not frightened by all the boycotts or embargoes that the White House announces practically monthly. Responsible U.S. politicians are aware of this and they are urging Washington to start a dialogue with Havana on a wide range of questions, especially since the Cuban leaders have repeatedly expressed a willingness for dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists' intrigues against the island of freedom are dangerous in that they exacerbate the situation in the region, but, by and large, Washington's anti-Cuban campaign is a lost cause. It has even less chance of success in the eighties than 2 decades ago when the Cuban people were still laying the foundations of a new society. It is high time to come to terms with the fact that the campaign of threats against Cuba is futile.

ROMANOV READS BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO STUDENTS

LD121752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] A solemn meeting of students from Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast who are entering vocational-technical schools was held at Smolnyy today. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a greetings message to the participants in this meeting. The text of the message was read out by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Obkom.

Brezhnev Message

LD121058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the participants of a solemn meeting of graduates of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast schools who have expressed the desire to study in vocational-technical colleges. The message says:

Dear friends: I warmly and cordially greet you, graduates of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast schools who have decided to continue your studies in vocational-technical institutions in order to learn a profession and enlarge the ranks of the heroic working class. In this year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and on the eve of the 19th Komsomol Congress, you have gathered in the historic assembly hall of Smolnyy, where Soviet power was proclaimed, from where the first decrees of the government of the workers and peasants resounded throughout the world. Soviet people hold sacred everything connected with the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Your wish to become qualified workers will continue the glorious traditions of the Petersburg proletariat and is a practical realization of the idea of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that it is the youth who face the task of creating a communist society.

In the vocational-technical colleges you will receive a high level of vocational training, and you will acquire extensive political and general knowledge, in keeping with the contemporary requirements of scientific-technical and social progress. It must be noted with satisfaction that the system of vocational-technical education of the hero city of Leningrad and the oblast was the first in the country to go over completely to the training of workers with secondary education and, in the last decade, it has developed particularly successfully, training more than 500,000 qualified workers for the national economy. The initiative of the best Leningrad workers, heroes of socialist labor, who passed on to pedagogical work in vocational-technical colleges has been imitated throughout the country.

It is noteworthy that vocational-technical college students make their contribution to the national economy during their period of study. Their annual industrial production is worth approximately R20 million. The experience of the Michurinskoye Secondary Agricultural Vocational-Technical College in Leningradskaya Oblast, which turns out highly qualified cadres, farmers and livestock breeders, deserves mention. Its training farm produces meat, milk and vegetables in volumes which satisfy the requirements both of the college and a significant part of the population of the settlement. There is no doubt that the vocational-technical colleges of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast will continue to be in the front ranks of the Soviet system of training working cadres and of bringing up harmoniously developed, politically aware, ideologically steadfast champions of communism.

I am convinced that if young people bring to vocational-technical colleges the energy, enthusiasm and thirst for creative labor which are inherent to them, they will absorb, during their years of study, the revolutionary, militant labor traditions of the older generations, will worthily bear the proud name of the Soviet worker and will write new and bright pages in the chronicle of heroic achievements of the people. The experienced, thoughtful and solicitious counsellors, teachers and tutors will help you in this.

I wish you, dear friends, great success in attaining the goals that are set for you. I am sure that, with your diligent study and excellent shock work, you will contribute to the fulfillment of the plans of communist construction drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SOVIET MT EVEREST TEAM

LD121212 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 May, TASS -- "It was with great emotion that together with all Soviet people I followed news about your successful ascent on Mt. Everest, the world's highest peak, which you dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. A new, glorious page has been added to the world history of alpinism," Leonid Brezhnev says in his message of greeting to the member of the climbing party. "The country is proud that you scaled the Everest by pioneering an extremely difficult route never covered by anybody before, and by displaying the finest qualities of Soviet sportsmen, patriots of their multinational motherland -- firm ideological convictions, industriousness, will-power and courage, and persistence in reaching the set goal," he writes.

Leonid Brezhnev wholeheartedly and warmly congratulated all members of the successful mountaineering team, the organisers of the climbing effort as well as the research and work collectives who had assisted them with the wonderful achievement.

STEPS TAKEN TO COPE WITH SEVERE TBILISI FLOODING

WA111600 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 1

[GruzINFORM report]

[Text] During the night of 28-29 April, a heavy downpour accompanied by thunder and hail took place in Tbilisi. More than 1.5 times the average monthly precipitation -- 85 mm, in some areas 97 mm -- fell on the city. As a result, the city rayons of Gldanskiy, Pervomayskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy suffered considerably. A number of trade facilities, school buildings and polyclinics were damaged. Cellars, the first floors of enterprises, institutions and houses as well as underground passageways, pumping stations and power substations were flooded. In some places telephone lines and lines for street lights were broken. In the indicated rayons, severed lines left many enterprises, organizations and apartment complexes without water or electricity.

The Georgian CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, the Tbilisi party gorkom, the ispolkom of the city Council of Peoples Deputies, local party, soviet and economic organizations undertook measures to liquidate the results of the disastrous storm. Immediate action was taken toward normalizing transport, trade enterprises and public facilities.

In order to solve all problems arising in the process of elminating the results of the flood, a staff was created under the leadership of the Tbilisi gorkom first secretary, T.N. Menteshashvili.

On 29 April the Goergian CP Central Committee convened a special session to hear reports by Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Z.A. Pataridze, the Tbilisi Gorkom First Secretary T.N. Mentashashvili; and Ispolkom Chairman of the Tbilisi Council of Peoples Deputies G.D. Gabuniya on measures taken to eliminate the consequences of the Tbilisi flood.

The Georgian CP Central Committee instructed the appropriate ministries and departments to undertake the necessary means for quickly restoring all industrial and city facilities damaged by the flood; to reestablish normal conditions for the populace; and to halt all losses born by the city's economy.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a summary address at the meeting.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF COUNTRY'S SPRING SOWING

LD122300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] We have just received a report from the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the progress of spring sowing in the country. Spring crops occupy 65.7 million hectares. Work rates have increased and now exceed the level of preceding years. Much has been sown during the past week. Along with seeds of grain crops [words indistinct] mineral fertilizers are being applied which should result in a significant addition to the harvest.

Sowing of early grain crops has been successfully completed in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Central-Chernozem Zone and certain other oblasts of the Russian Federation. Farms in the Central Non-Chernozem Zone and the Volga-Vyatskiy area are close to completing this work.

Sowing of buckwheat is proceeding in an organized manner in sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Vinnitskaya, Sumskaya, Chernigovskaya and (?Ryazanskaya) Oblasts. However, in the country as a whole less buckwheat has been sown so far than at this time last year.

Millet sowing is proceeding successfully.

Sowing of sunflower, corn and other cultivated crops is in progress on large areas with the use of industrial technology.

Soya sowing has begun in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus and other regions in addition to the Far East.

Work on cotton and flax plantations is going faster than last year. Moreover, the plan for sowing flax has been fulfilled in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania through the use of industrial technology. Large areas of this crop in the Russian Federation are also being cultivated using progressive technology.

This is the best time for planting potatoes and vegetables in many parts of the country. Sowing of fodder crops is proceeding.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture has reported to us that the weather favors the growth of good shoots. The seeds are being planted in warm and moist soil. In a couple of days mass sowing will be started by the virginlanders of Kazakhstan and Siberia.

Further Details

LD130544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The country's farms are stepping up the rate of sowing spring crops. In the past week crops were planted on 25.1 million hectares, which is 9 million hectares more than in the previous week. In the country as a whole, according to USSR Central Statistical Administration data for 10 May, spring crops have been planted on an area of 65.7 million hectares.

Sowing has been largely completed in the south of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine of perennial grasses and grain and other crops, and in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan of cotton, rice and corn for grain.

The front of field work has moved to the north and east of the country. Machine operators of Kurgansakaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray are using machinery highly productively. Overall, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been sown on an area of 37.4 million hectares. Sowing of industrial crops is continuing. Sugarbeet occupies slightly over 3 million hectares and sunflower for grain around 3 million hectares. Potato and vegetable growers are working busily. At the same time farms continue to sow fodder root crops and fodder cucurbits, and annual and perennial grasses.

RSFSR SPRING AGRICULTURAL WORK REVIEWED

Ministry Report

PM130909 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists: "Maneuvering in the Spring Fields"]

[Text] The area of spring fieldwork is embracing more and more regions of the republic. According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration data, as of 3 May RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 17.2 million hectares of spring crops, which is 4.6 million hectares more than the average for the last 3 years. Despite precipitation and the slow drying of the topsoil, the sowing rate reached its peak last week.

Sowing of early spring crops has ended in the North Caucasus Region, the lower Volga area and the Central-Chernozem Zone. Work has begun here on sowing rice, millet, sunflower and corn and planting potatoes and vegetables. Spring crops have been quick to germinate in the North Caucasus, the lower Volga and in the fields sown first in the Central-Chernozem Zone.

A characteristic feature of fieldwork this spring is the graingrowers' desire to put as much organic and mineral fertilizer as possible into the soil -- to fulfill the comprehensive programs elaborated on each farm for increasing soil fertility. In the republic as a whole kolkhozes and sovkhozes have applied nearly 240 million tons of organic fertilizers, which is 32 million tons more than last year's level.

Work on topdressing winter crops with mineral fertilizers is well organized. This means that this year one can expect a substantial increase in the harvest of winter crops. The work is already finished on farms in the North Caucasus and Moskovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Tambovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts.

Unfortunately, the farmers' desire to achieve a considerable increase this year in the production of grain, vegetables, potatoes and industrial crops is not always supported by collectives at some USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers enterprises. The Bereznikiy nitrogen fertilizer plant and the Permnefteorgsintez and Angarsknefteorgsintez production associations have failed to deliver a large quantity mineral fertilizer. Their supplies to many parts of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East are poor. Supplies of superphosphate pellets, which have to be applied as the spring crops are sown, to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgogradskaya, Orenburgskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts are irregular, the suppliers being the Krasnouralsk copper-smelting combine and the Balakovo and Konstantinovskiy chemical plants.

A positive feature of spring this year is the fact that the grain crops which are being sown are mainly high-yield strains. For example, in the south 70 percent of the grain crops will be highly productive strains, including around 6 million hectares of new high-yield strains. In the RSFSR as a whole new grain crop strains will be sown on 22 million hectares, or 5.2 million hectares more than last year.

The work rate is rising on the beet plantations. Industrial techniques of beet cultivation are playing a special part. Some 13,500 mechanized links have been organized. The beetgrowers are making every effort not to miss the optimal periods and to ensure even germination.

The important job facing local agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes is that of ensuring a big harvest of hulled crops, especially buckwheat. It is the duty of every graingrower to make up for the incomplete harvests of these crops resulting from unfavorable weather conditions in past years.

However, a number of oblasts, such as Ryazanskaya and Orlovskaya, are not paying proper attention to the cultivation of these crops. And not all the shortcomings have been eliminated this year.

The Ipatovskiy method offers immense opportunities for increasing equipment productivity. Using it, machine operators on the Partizan and the 50-Letiye SSR Sovkhozes in Amurskaya Oblast and the Privolnyy Sovkhoz in Primorskiy Kray carried out rapid and high-quality sowing.

Potato planting is proceeding well in Bryanskay Oblast. For this purpose farms have organized 260 paired [260 sparennykh] potato planters and 1,100 loaders. The potato-grading centers are operating efficiently. All this has enabled farms to plant potatoes successfully.

The republic's leading machine operators are chasing high fieldwork indicators. Their motto is: Maximum use of equipment, high-quality work and observance of the optimal sowing periods.

Non-Chernozem Zone

LD130836 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 May,TASS -- The grain sown in the Non-Chernozem (non-black soil) zone in the Russian Federation this year have withstood winter frost better than last year and this spring is also favourable for the spring cereals. A TASS correspondent was told about this by experts of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR who had studied the condition of the fields on that territory which spreads from Smolensk in the west and Murmansk in the north to Sverdlovsk in the east.

The Non-Chernozem Zone includes 23 regions and six autonomous republics and has a population of 60 million, and such industrial centers as Moscow and Leningrad, Gorkiy and Perm, Chelyabinsk and Vladimhr. The zone has 52 million hectares of farmland where cereals have been sown from ancient times, mainly rye which is used to make brown bread and Russian kvass. Cattle is also bred and vegetables, potatoes and flax are cultivated.

Production of farm produce in this zone has constantly increased in the past five years though three of them were years of poor harvests. The grain harvest did not decline even last year which was marked perhaps, by the most unfavourable weather conditions, while the harvests of potatoes, vegetables and grasses for fodder considerably went up.

Today the Non-Chernozem Zone, whose biggest agricultural branch is stockbreeding, accounts for over one-third of the meat, some 40 per cent of the milk and 45 per cent of the eggs produced in the Russian Federation, the biggest of the constituent Soviet republics.

The intensive development of the agrarian sector of the region stimulated the implementation of a special programme at hand. This refers to the decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, "Concerning Steps for the Further Development of Agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation", adopted in 1974. Much has already been done in its implementation. In the preceding five-year plan period the state allocated to the zone 60 per cent more resources (31,200 million roubles) and 50 per cent more machinery as compared with the previous one. Much was done to improve the fertility of the Non-Chernozem soil. The area of irrigated land increased there by 80 percent and harvests on them were almost doubled.

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL CENTER VIEWS WEATHER, CROPS

PM121353 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 May 82 p 4

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist N. Orlova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over the greater part of the USSR's European territory cool weather with rain is persisting. The average air temperatures for the last 10 days have been between 5 and 10 degrees and in the daytime they reached between 15 and 20 degrees. Precipitation over the larger part of the territory amounted to 11-30 mm and in places in the southwest,

the north of Donets-Dnepr and the west of the Central-Chernozem regions and the North Caucasus, 31-55 mm. It was warmer in the North Caucasus and the Volga Region. Here the maximum air temperature reached 21-28 degrees. In the first few days of May in the northeast half [as published] of the country's European territory warm weather persisted, while in the southwest half [as published] it was still cool.

In the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Central-Chernozem Region stem growth is under way in winter grain crops, in places in the southern Ukraine and in Moldavia the lower node has appeared on the stalk, while in the North Caucasus this phase is being noted almost everywhere. The shoots of spring barley have appeared and in places the third leaf has formed. Flower heads are appearing on the alfalfa in the western Ukraine and the south of the North Caucasus. The plants are well provided with moisture. In the far south of the Ukraine and Moldavia the apricot, peach and early sweet cherry trees have begun to blossom.

Moderately warm weather which is favorable for the growth and development of agricultural crops has persisted in the republics of the Transcaucasus.

In the arable regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan the weather continued very warm, mostly without precipitation. The maximum air temperature reached 28-30 degrees. There was insignificant rainfall (1-10 mm and locally over 10 mm) in West Siberia and in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts. The conditions for carrying out fieldwork were favorable on the whole. Vegetation of winter crops and grasses continued.

In the last 10 days of April and the first few days of May in the republics of Central Asia, very warm and dry weather persisted, favorable for the emergence and development of cotton shoots. They have been recorded everywhere, while in the south on the early crops the first and in places the third real leaf has begun to develop. Irrigation has been started on farms to create the optimum conditions for cotton growth. Drupaceous fruit trees are finishing blossoming, apple and pear trees are blossoming, the mulberry and vine plants have developed leaves and in places the vines have begun to form flowers. In the south the alfalfa has flowered, the first mowing has been made and in places regrowth after the first mowing has begun.

TASS ANNOUNCES SOYUZ T-5 SPACECRAFT LAUNCH

LD131240 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS -- In keeping with the programme of space exploration the Soviet Union launched the Soyuz T-5 spaceship at 13:58 Moscow time today. The spacecraft is piloted by the crew comprising mission commander Lt.-Colonel Anatoliy Berezovoy and flight engineer, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valentin Lebedev.

The mission programme provides for the docking of the Soyuz T-5 with the Salyut-7 orbital station launched on April 19, 1982. The crew is to carry out a complex of scientific and technical research and experiments aboard the orbital station.

The on-board systems of the Soyuz T-5 spacecraft are functioning normally. The cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev feel well.